



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

SIGHT SAVING

is a science which has become perfect through the labours of eminent men, whose discoveries have made it possible to bring your sight to its natural state by the use of accurate lenses.

N. LAZARUS.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
25, Queen's Road C., HONGKONG.
Prescriptions accurately fitted.

No. 19,161 號一十六百一千九萬一第 日二初月九年未己 HONGKONG SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1919. 陸拜禮 號五十二月拾年捌國民華中 PRICE, \$8 FEB MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 57 1/2 lbs. net.
In Bags 55 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers. [90]

On account of the
HIGH RATE of EXCHANGE
all our list prices (except

Mineral Waters) are

now subject to

10 % DISCOUNT

Instead of 5%.

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 75

CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade. [77]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

GLASS ETCHING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKING.

CANTON MARBLE IN VARIOUS SHADES.

Photographic Goods of Every Description

in Stock.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING

UNDER TAKEN.

TELEPHONE 1319. [78]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,

LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30	" 10 "
9.30	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	to 12.00	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 15 "
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00	" 15 "
2.00	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 4.00	" 15 "
4.00	to 5.00	" 15 "
5.00	to 6.00	" 15 "
6.00	to 8.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.
8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—11.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30	to 11.00	" 10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 15 "
1.00 p.m.	to 2.00	" 15 "
2.00	to 3.00	" 15 "
3.00	to 4.00	" 15 "
4.00	to 5.00	" 15 "
5.00	to 6.00	" 15 "
6.00	to 8.00	" 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Build-
ings, Des Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time-table,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued, until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [79]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1919, until further Notice
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 3. A. Local.	No. 5. Through Express.	No. 7. Local.	No. 9. Through Express.	No. 11. Local.	No. 13. Through Express.	No. 15. Local.	No. 17. Through Express.	No. 19. Local.	No. 21. Local.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tan)	dep.	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
SHUN CHUN	arr.	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45
Shung Shui	dep.	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55
Shing Mun	arr.	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10
Tai Po Market	dep.	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20
Tai Po	arr.	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
Yuen Shan	dep.	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40
Yuen Shan	arr.	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50
SHUN CHUN	arr.	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
KOWLOON	arr.	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4. Local.	No. 6. Through Express.	No. 8. Local.	No. 10. Through Express.	No. 12. Local.	No. 14. Through Express.	No. 16. Local.	No. 18. Through Express.	No. 20. Local.	No. 22. Local.
SHUN CHUN	dep.	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
Shung Shui	arr.	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45
Shing Mun	dep.	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.55	11.55	12.55	1.55	2.55	3.55
Tai Po Market	arr.	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10
Tai Po	dep.	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20
Yuen Shan	arr.	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
Yuen Shan	dep.	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40
SHUN CHUN	arr.	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50
KOWLOON	arr.	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice
being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this
table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

Stations	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Fanning	dep. 8.50	12.00	2.30	6.00
Shataukok	arr. 9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55
Shataukok	dep. 9.45	12.55	3.15	6.55
Fanning	arr. 10.40	1.10	7.00	7.00

R. BAKER, Manager. [63]

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1838. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £18,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE, GLASS, FIDELITY,

HONGKONG BRANCH. RIGBY H. P. KEWLEY,
4, Des Vaux Road, Central. Acting Local Manager. [74]



MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

(EX MITSUBISHI DOCKYARD & ENGINE WORKS).

AL, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CONES USED.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and
Manufacturers of Contradictory Condensers, Special Manganese Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK, NAGASAKI"

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 110 feet. Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.

Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 feet. 71 feet.

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 23 feet. 24 feet.

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Girders Crane.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK, KOBE"

FLOATING DOCKS.

Lifting Power ... 7,700 tons. 12,000 tons. 18,000 tons.

Max. Length of Ship taken ... 480 feet. 580 feet. 470 feet.

Max. Breadth of Ship taken ... 35 feet. 38 feet. 38 feet.

Max. Draft of Ship taken ... 25 feet. 25 feet. 25 feet.

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt

execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Order will be promptly attended to and Estimate sent on application. [63]

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK, SHIMONOSEKI"

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 323 feet 0 inch.

Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 56 feet 0 inch.

Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 feet 0 inch.

Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

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Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS:—

To Macao—Daily at 9 a.m. (Saturday excepted, at 9 p.m.)

From Macao—Daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted, at 4 p.m.)

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF FLORENCE."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby notified that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns and
or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 2nd October will be
subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
8th October, 1919, or they will not be
recognised.

All Broken, chafed and damaged goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on 9th October, at 9 a.m.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 2nd October will be
subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, October 21st, 1919. [1333]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO
and STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their risk
into the Godowns and or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery
may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Oct. 28th, 1919,
at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All Broken, chafed and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godowns where they
will be examined by Messrs. Goldard &
Douglas, on Oct. 28th, 1919, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented
within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will
not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1919. [1422]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO. (APCAR
LINE).

"GREGORY APCAR."

Arrived Hongkong on Oct. 21st, 1919.

FROM CALCUTTA, RANGOON AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as the Goods
are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions have been given to the contrary
6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including
date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignees, and
the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD
and DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and
THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented
within 30 days of the steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be recognised.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.

MAKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, October 21st, 1919. [1421]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVA-
TION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"RHESUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where
it will be ready for delivery from Godown on
and after Oct. 2nd.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays
between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon
within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after Oct. 28th, will
be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before
Nov. 15th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 22nd, 1919. [1424]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for
Batavian, American, Continental,
and South African Ports.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer

"DUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be
despatched from this port about NOVEMBER
1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Passenger accommodation in the connecting
vessel, if available, secured before departure
from Hongkong.

Stow and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to
Bombay and there transhipped to the
on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and
London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until
12 Noon the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.
Apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents

LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE

GENUINE

MANILA CIGARS.

REINA VICTORIA

\$ 7.50 per 100-100 in box

PERFECTOS

\$10.00 per 100-25 in box

SUPERBAS

\$14.00 per 100-25 in box

BARONETS

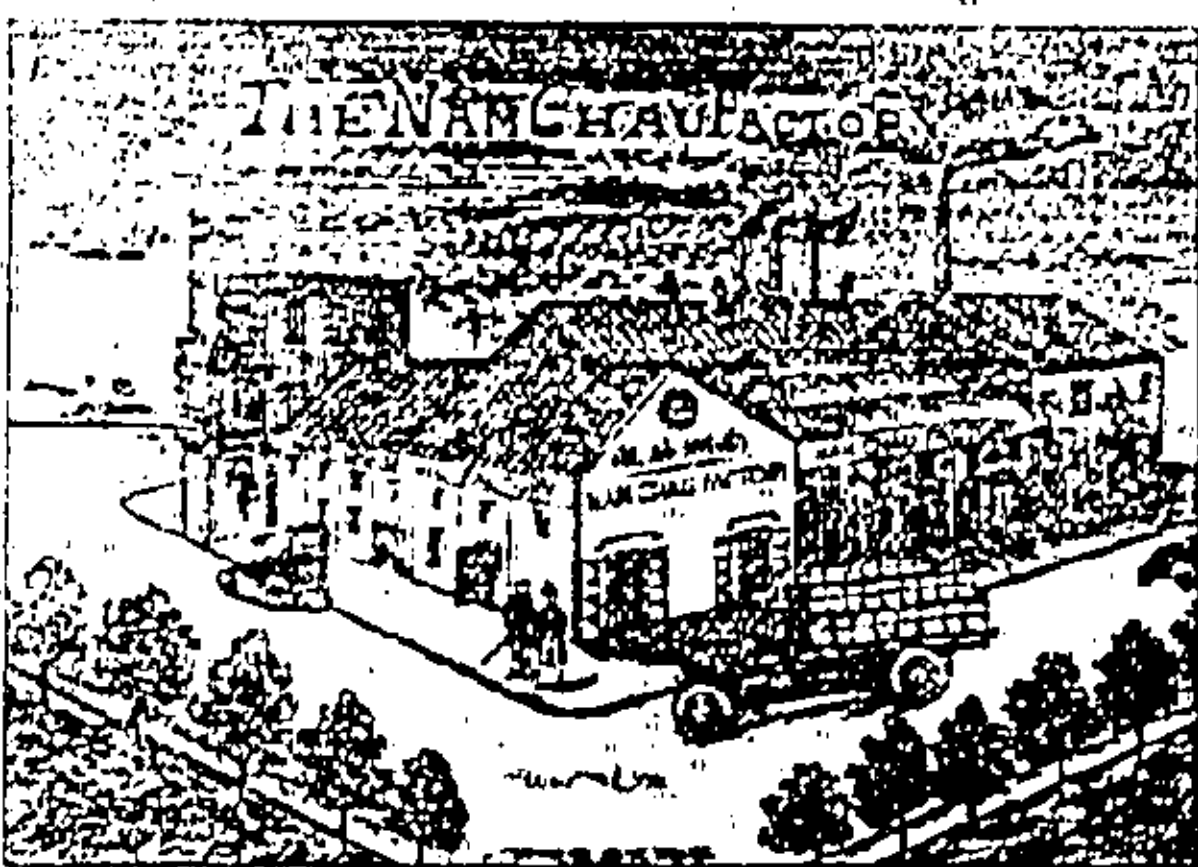
\$16.00 per 100-25 in box

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,

SOLE AGENTS,

10, Des Voeux Road, Opposite King Edward Hotel.

OUR PRICE LISTS HAVE NOW BEEN PUBLISHED AND
THESE MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION AT OUR STORE.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IN Manufactures the most Important Point is Improvement, and in Dietetics Cleanliness. Science always insists on these Maxims.

Groundnut or Peanut Oil can be used as a substitute for Olive Oil Butter or Lard, but when Slightly Dirty is injurious to health.

In China, by the Ordinary Methods of Extraction, Dirt and Dust are not guarded against. Our Method shows a great advance. By the use of New Machinery and New Methods Scrupulous Cleanliness is Assured.

Our Machinery during the Process Filters the Oil while our Factory is Free from Dust. Our Oil is Clear, Sweet and Fragrant; and Compares most favourably with other Oils used for Culinary purposes: there is no residue.

Prices are moderate so as to induce new business.

Analysis is always given before Shipment to Foreign Countries.

NAM CHAU OIL FACTORY,

Office:—No. 28, Connaught Road West, HONGKONG.

Factory:—No. 26, Kwei Lin Street, SAMSHUIPO.

This Sole Proprietorship of this concern belongs entirely to a Chinese Citizen.

LA MINERVA CIGARS de LUXE

When did I first smoke a "La Minerva" Cigar?
let me see—I think it was in '87. He was quite a youngster then, in 1883 he was born. Never before was his appeal to moderate and modern men so great as now. Have you tried one lately?

EPICURES one of the "LA MINERVA" family

ACTUAL SIZE, in Boxes of 25 \$2.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NATIONALISATION.

CASE FOR THE MINERS.

MR. SMILLIE'S STATEMENT.

A special conference of the directors of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, meeting in the Central Hall, Westminster, on September 3rd, to consider the situation created by the refusal of the Government to give legislative effect to the recommendation of the Sankey report in favour of the nationalisation of the coal-mining industry, almost unanimously affirmed the executive's resolution for continuing the agitation along constitutional lines. Mr. Robert Smillie, president, and there were 136 delegates present.

In opening the discussion the president said at the meeting, on the previous day, the executive had before them, not the scheme of the Prime Minister or the Government which would take the place of nationalisation, but merely a speech delivered by the Prime Minister as to why the Government had come to the conclusion that they were not going to nationalise the coal mines of the country. It was true that when making that statement the Prime Minister also made a rather garbled statement of what the Government did propose to do. It was sometimes difficult for one to judge of the spirit in which they should approach a matter of this kind, a scheme which was merely talked about and not put into concrete form, but their executive were unanimously of opinion that any proposals outlined by the Prime Minister in his speech for the future government of the mining industry were absolutely unsatisfactory, and could not be accepted by the miners of this country. (Heard, heard.)

There was one thing which the Government, and certainly the mine-owners, land-owners, and capitalist classes were particularly anxious to accomplish, and that was to take the minds of the people of this country off the proceedings before the Coal Commission. They wished the public to forget all about the enormous profits which were taken out of the pockets of consumers; they wished them to forget the conditions under which the mining community for generations had been working. The colliery owners and capitalists generally, combined with the land-owners, had spent thousands of pounds, hundreds of thousands, on the Press by advertisements against the nationalisation of mines. On reading the speech of the Premier he had a feeling that it was not Lloyd George at all, but a channel through which the capitalists were speaking to the country. There was a time when the Prime Minister spoke of robbing hen-roosts in his Limehouse days, but when he spoke on this occasion he was limping and weak from beginning to end, and he neither satisfied the House of Commons, nor did he satisfy the general public. Mr. Lloyd George must have been very hard up for argument when he suggested that one of the bones of Mr. Justice Sankey in giving his report to the nation was, that under nationalisation strikes would be prevented, and then said: "We have a Yorkshire strike going on at the present time." The Yorkshire strike began because of the bungling and folly of the Government itself. The Yorkshire strike could not be traced to the workers in the Yorkshire coalfield, but their executive could trace it step by step to the Government departments in London, to a small coterie of people, heads of departments, and members of the Cabinet, because, after all, the Coal Controller had very little to do with coal control or the mines. It was the power behind him.

THE ANTI-SMILLIE TEA PARTY.

It was the little coterie which was called the anti-Smillie tea party, because it met from time to time, to discuss the best methods of circumventing the Miners' Federation in their claims for the nationalisation of the mines. The Yorkshire strike was the fault of these people in refusing to allow a settlement to take place. But the Yorkshire strike took place, not under State ownership, but under the present system. All Mr. Justice Sankey hoped for was that it would be possible to remove causes of strikes. He never suggested that machinery would be set up to crush out strikes if there were causes for strikes. "Give the workers a voice in the control of their own industry, and you will remove nine-tenths of the causes of the strikes which have taken place in the past. In that he believed Mr. Justice Sankey was right, aiming at the removal of the causes of strikes, but all these things were put forward by Mr. Lloyd George for the purpose of getting away from the facts of the case.

What were the facts? Nationalisation had been part of the programme of the Miners' Federation for twenty years. The Trades Union Congress had passed it over and over again. "Each of these questions ought to be dealt with from the point of view of whether they are a national necessity and right or wrong, and if you, Mr. Prime Minister, can prove that each of them are wrong the Miners' Federation will withdraw them and not trouble any more about them," said Mr. Smillie. When they met the Prime Minister earlier in the year he was neutral on the question of nationalisation of mines, but he said: "We cannot accept the principle of nationalisation of mines, we cannot settle your wages, and we cannot discuss your wages without you." Let us reason together. Let us come together and get at the facts, and if the facts are as you say they are, if you can substantiate the claims you make, then it will be the duty of the Government to meet those claims. Reluctantly they accepted the Commission. Some of them worked for a considerable time to secure that Commission, and it was because they believed their cause was so just, that they went to the Commission. If the Commission had reported against nationalisation, what case would the miners have had to force nationalisation upon the country? The Commission having agreed to the

nationalisation of mines, it was the duty of the Government to carry out the findings. (Cheers.) In Mr. Lloyd George's speech there was some talk of some kind of share in the control of the mines. Before the Commission they put forward a claim in the interest of safety, in the interest of industrial peace in the industry, to joint control with the State in the administration and carrying on of the mining industry in this country. They did not know whether Mr. Lloyd George proposed to accept Sir Arthur Duckham's report or whether he proposed to build up some sort of scheme of his own, but Mr. Lloyd George did vaguely suggest that there was to be some sort of control. The miners wanted effective control for the safety of the men, and effective control for the protection of the public as well.

We do not, said Mr. Smillie, want absolute control. We do not want to work the mines in our own interests, forgetful of the interests of others, but we want effective control of an industry which is as much our industry as it is the employers' industry. Mr. Lloyd George said they were not to have control in the management. The miners did propose that they should have a committee which should be consulted on every question—questions of safety and of development and everything of that kind—a committee of practical men, who would advise those responsible for the management of the mine, and the probabilities were that in 99 per cent. of the cases their advice would be taken. The coal-owners had told the Government that if they gave any executive control of the mines they would prefer the mines to be nationalised. The Government were on the horns of a dilemma. If they gave the miners any executive control they must nationalise the mines. If they do not give any executive control, proceeded Mr. Smillie, "we will tell them that they will have to nationalise the mines."

THE DROP IN OUTPUT.

The Government said they were concerned about the output. So were the miners concerned about output. He (Mr. Smillie) admitted that he was concerned about output. He had hoped because Herbert Smith, Frank Hodges, and himself reluctantly signed this report in order to get its proposals carried into effect—that steps would be taken immediately to reorganise the mining industry. He had hoped that the Government would give a promise not that they would nationalise the mines to-morrow, or next week, or next year, but that they would give a promise that the mines would be nationalised within three years. And in the meanwhile all the ingenuity of the mining engineers would have been set to work to the development of the mining industry to get the highest output. That was what had been refused by the Government.

There was one other thing the public should not lose sight of. The miners had always felt that the consumers of coal in this country had not been fairly dealt with. Always between the producer and the consumer came in a crowd of people who not only earned a good living but made fortunes out of the distributing trade. The majority of the Commission recommended that not only should the State take over the production, but the distribution of coal, and wipe out the middleman, who stood between the producer and the consumer. In the Prime Minister's speech not a single word was said about the distribution of coal to the consumer. There was nothing that had been proposed by the Government that would justify them in believing that they would get the highest possible output from the mines of the country. The mines would not be developed nationally, but in the interests of particular districts. They agreed that so far as the recovery of the nation from the position in which it had been placed because of this world-war was concerned, that coal was one of the most important assets the nation had at the present time. The largest supply of coal that could be given to the nation was what was desirable, and the adoption of any system which would give the fullest possible increase would be best in the interests of the nation. Their executive rejected the Government scheme because they honestly believed that it was not the best scheme to give the nation the largest output, present system or the setting up of the crude proposals of the Prime Minister, would not make for larger output. It was only by getting rid of the present owners of the mines and reorganising the mining industry on national lines that they could secure output. He believed their men were willing to co-operate with the Government if the Government were in earnest. But they would only invite co-operation when they got their fair share of responsibility and of the control of the industry.

There had been an agitation in the Press to lead the country to believe that a large section of the miners were deliberately limiting the output of coal. He took the responsibility of denying absolutely that the miners were to blame for the lessened output or failure to secure higher output. They were told there had been a very large increase in absenteeism in certain mining districts, and there had been deliberate, if not organised, efforts on the part of miners at certain collieries to lessen output. The miners were prepared to court the fullest inquiry as to who was responsible. They said they knew hundreds of collieries where the miners were willing to produce coal, but were denied the opportunity of producing it. It had been stated over and over again to the Coal Commission, to the Prime Minister, and to the Coal Controller, yet it had never formed the subject of a discussion by the Coal Advisory Committee. Yet charges were being thrown about that the miners were deliberately limiting output.

FEDERATION AND DIRECT ACTION.

The Press headed their reports dealing with the executive meeting with the statement, "Miners abandon direct action." He did not know whether the wish was father to the thought. The resolution did not indicate that the miners would

be asked to abandon the weapon of direct action if they felt it was necessary. But the resolution indicated what the executive intended. They had no right, just at the moment to advise their people to take drastic action to force the Government to nationalise the mines. The question of a week, or fortnight, or month, was neither here nor there on a question of this kind. They advised the conference to reject the proposals of the Government, not merely in the interests of the miners, but of the nation itself. They advised them to bring the matter before the Trade Congress at Glasgow, with the request for a resolution to say whether organised labour was behind them. The miners would still reserve to themselves the right, at a national conference, to ask the miners whether they would take a ballot vote as to whether a stoppage should take place. He noticed that his friend and comrade the Duke of Northumberland, speaking at Liverpool, made a statement that behind the Federation there must be Bolshevik influence and Bolshevik gold. The family of Percy had been famed for many generations for a certain degree of chivalry. The Duke of Northumberland told them perfectly clearly that he would fight nationalisation of mines and minerals, inside and outside the House of Lords. That was straightforward and manly. The Duke had gone out to fight, and he was doing some useful work, because he was setting some experience as an agitator. But he would have expected that the Duke of Northumberland would have been careful not to make statements about men unless he had evidence. He would like to ask the Duke of Northumberland either to prove his charge of Bolshevik influence or money, or to have the courage to withdraw it. (Cheers.)

The Right Hon. W. Bruce, M.P., moved: "Being convinced that the Government's scheme is wholly impracticable for the future working of the mines, the executive committee recommends the conference of miners' delegates to reject the Government scheme, and records its regret that the Government has no better scheme than the creation of great trusts to secure the economic well-being of the industry."

We are convinced that the only way to place the industry upon a scientific basis for the purpose of giving the advantage of a maximum production to the community, consistent with the maximum economic and social well-being of the miners, is at once to introduce the scheme of nationalisation recommended by the majority of the Coal Industry Commission.

We do not at this stage recommend the miners to take industrial action to secure the adoption of the Coal Commission's report, but we invite the Trade Union Congress to declare that the fullest and most effective action be taken to secure that the Government shall adopt the majority report of the Commission as to the future governance of the industry.

MR. BRUCE AND 'CA' CANNY. Mr. Bruce said he moved the resolution as the miners' reasoned reply to the Government's proposals. They would observe that the first passage made no demand for nationalisation. It was not presented as a grievance because they had introduced something else, but they founded their opposition to the Government's scheme on the broad, unanswerable ground that the Government's scheme was wholly impracticable. No one had a great interest than the miner to give the maximum output. It was time they put on record the fact that the fall in output was due to no policy of 'ca' canny' on the part of the workmen. The whole industry was disorganised by the war, and they were convinced that was the cause of the lessened output of coal. The old system of working the mines was condemned. What was to take its place? The Government said, "A system of trusts." How could they ask the workmen to take part in entrenching organised capital in a stronger position than before? What the miners said to the Government was this—that as an honourable undertaking they ought to have accepted the Commission's report. If the Government would not accept the Commission's report, then they were on the horns of a dilemma. The miners could be no party to any system which did not give them effective representation in the control of the industry. Immediately the Government was in a position to say they would give the miners effective representation, then they were faced with the official declaration of the coal-owners that they would have no part or lot in any scheme which did not leave them full control over the industry. Therefore, the miners said they would not be parties to wasting the precious time of the nation in discussing schemes which contained within themselves their own destruction and disaster.

If there ever was a time when the nation wanted coal it was now. Coal was more valuable than gold. It was the one acceptable exchange between this country and others. Therefore, when it was so essential to the welfare of the nation, why did not the Government be guided by the Commission which had probed the problem and made recommendations upon it. Did the nation want cheap coal? Then it could only get cheap coal by nationalising the miners. Why? Because it was only by a system of nationalisation that they could coordinate all the things which made for maximum production. Only under a system of nationalisation could they remove the mines out of the area of speculative industry, and ask capital to receive a reasonable return upon the money which it had invested.

Mr. W. Adamson, M.P. (Fife), who seconded, believed that if the Government was to get out of the mining industry the Government must nationalise it. The President promised that after they had placed the matter before the Trades Congress the miners would be consulted. Either the Government had got to nationalise the mines or the miners had got to say what they were going to do. The resolution was carried almost unanimously.

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BRITISH TRADE ABROAD. A STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL— DUTIES OF DIPLOMATS AND CONSULS.

[BY SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND, SECRETARY
MINISTER FOR OVERSEAS TRADE.]

One of the clearest lessons which the war has enforced is the need for the rehabilitation of our own economic life, and for an accurate knowledge of that of others, both in their points of strength and of weakness. Such knowledge will be essential for the prosecution of any future Armageddon (which Heaven forbid). It will be equally necessary for the prevention under any machinery that the League of Nations may devise. Whether for peace or for war, therefore, the re-establishment of our foreign trade is essential to the welfare of the country, and the institution of an adequate Consular and Commercial Diplomatic Service will be of the first importance. No apology, therefore, is needed for an analysis of the trade conditions which will—or at least which ought to—determine the nature of those services, or for a description of the form which a sound reform of the services should take.

DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE WAR.
British traders and manufacturers were faced before the war with growing competition. They must be prepared now for an increased intensity of it. It would be a foolish under-estimate of German capacity to believe that their war paralysis will last long, and when it is past it will be found that the process of combination in cartels or by amalgamation has considerably developed. Lesser concerns have been forced to amalgamate through stress of war conditions. Pre-existing groups of firms have drawn closer together. The great banks have enlarged their paid-up capital, and their co-ordinating influence may well be even stronger than formerly. It remains to be seen whether the proposed central institutions for buying raw materials will come into active existence. In any case, it is likely that the organization of German competition will be more close and systematic after the war than before.

New competitors have also entered the field. The United States have openly announced their intention of doing so. The activity of the National City Bank, with its newly-opened branches overseas, and of the International Corporation do not stand alone. The extension of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, of the Irving National Bank, and others, all point in the same direction. That they will be a serious factor is undeniable. Competition from Japan is also likely to be as serious in some regions as in the near future as that from the United States. As far west as India, the Persian Gulf, and Egypt, and as far east as the West Coast of South America, Japanese trade has been making its way during the war. It is organized much on the same lines as the German, and after the war Japan will have the advantage of abundance of capital as contrasted with the British. The extension of the Japanese Empire must be expected from some of the lesser European countries, such as Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, while an impetus to internal industrial development has been given by the war to such countries as Spain, Argentina, and Brazil.

In Great Britain one of the results of the war has been to make a consciousness of the problems of foreign trade, which in general did not previously exist. It is realized that organized national effort is needed, although as may be expected from a nation with markedly individualist traditions, the efforts so far made towards such organization are partial and tentative. Of both of these facts the British Trade Corporation is a good illustration. Recent amalgamations among the great clearing banks have comparatively little significance in this connection. Extensions of British banks overseas, however, are a healthy sign. In making these extensions, the great English banks have shown some, but not much, co-operation inter se, and there is no sign that they are agreed upon any policy with reference to foreign trade. Such movement, however, as has taken place, even if somewhat chaotic, is to the good, and it is to be hoped that an increasing measure of agreement may be reached both in policy and in action.

It is among manufacturers, as might be naturally expected, that combination has most developed. It is they who are the first to feel or anticipate the pressure from organized foreign competition. Moreover, the control of the Ministry of Munitions, much as it may have been disliked, and the pressure of war conditions, have broken down some of the old secretiveness, and have induced a greater willingness to co-operate, which in some cases is developing into actual combination. Such a process of concentration is going on at the present moment in the electrical industry, and it is only by such a process that there is a hope of British firms being strong enough and complete enough to face the competition of the A.E.G. in Germany or the General Electric Company of America. Similar movements are proceeding in the world of heavy iron and steel. In lesser industries, while co-operation has not progressed far, yet there is an increasing tendency to look kindly on the formation of common selling syndicates, and these, from the point of view of foreign trade, are a good development. Considerable interest has also been attached to the formation of the Federation of British Industries. Loose combinations of industries, indeed, pointing to little more than mutual interest, have as a rule been very ineffective. Federation goes further, but how far it will be able to prevail in harmonizing the jealousies of individual firms is as yet uncertain. Its success in this respect is greatly to be desired.

It may, of course, be asked—and with reason, what will be the normal condition of affairs in international trade, when the transition period is passed. Are we to look forward to a period of acute and almost hostile competition, not only with Germans, but also with Allies, such as the United States? It may be devoutly

hoped that this will not be the case. It would be monstrous if the outcome of common sacrifices with the United States in war were to be mutual antagonism in commerce. The two countries ought to work together. There should be no mere competition of British versus American enterprise. It is, of course, difficult to devise any general forms that such co-operation should take when practical propositions have to be taken in hand. But the endeavour has clearly to be made. So much may be taken for granted. But even so the contemplation of such co-operation is a reason for, and not against, the British side of any such partnership being as well organized and as effective as possible.

COMMERCE AND POLITICS.

It is now a commonplace that every important piece of foreign business has or may have a political bearing. What was obvious in the case of the Baghdad railway project was equally true, if less obvious, in the case of the orange trade. Political and commercial relations between two countries always act and react. If political feeling is friendly, it is the easier to obtain favourable adjustments of commercial matters. If the commercial influence of one country with another is considerable, its political influence will also be increased. It may be that, as in the case of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom, political good-will between Italy and England before the war did not suffice to maintain for England her leading position in Italian foreign trade. Such good-will was more than counter-balanced by the geographical and other well-known factors that supervened. This case forms, therefore, no exception to the rule and indeed the political influence in Italy which German commerce was subsequently able to exert is a striking confirmation of it.

This inseparability of foreign commerce and politics is fully recognized in Germany, and in England it will be admitted by few persons, except theorists without practical knowledge. The corollary is that our commercial and political officers abroad must work in the closest co-operation, each having freely at his disposal the information of the other. And lastly, the British Ambassador or Minister must unite in his own person responsibility for both sides of the work. Otherwise proper justice cannot be done to either.

A VARYING PROBLEM.

From the business point of view countries differ greatly, and for the individual representative there is a corresponding variation in each case in the comparative importance of their different duties. Broadly speaking, countries may be divided into two main classes, those which are our competitors in neutral markets, and those which it is hoped British enterprise may take the lead in developing. To the first class belong Germany, France, the United States, and Belgium. To the latter the South American Republics, Russia, and China. It must not, of course, be forgotten that those countries which are now our competitors in developing new lands are also themselves among our best customers for manufactured goods. They must not, therefore, be regarded from the point of view of competitors only. Other countries, again, are only partially developed, and therefore still form a proper field for British endeavour, though at the same time, they are competitors with us themselves in some markets or in some commodities. Instances of such countries are Japan, Italy, and (within the British Empire), Canada. While, however, nations differ in their degree of development, yet the broad distinction should always be borne in mind of the competitor that develops and of the area or country that is developed.

Certain kinds of information are, of course, required in all cases. As has been said, our competitors yet import large quantities of British manufactures. Knowledge, therefore, is everywhere necessary of changes in the Customs tariff, in Customs or shipping regulations, and in the law affecting patents and trademarks. Legislation affecting company law, or the conduct of industry or development in labour conditions are also of general moment. In the one class of country they affect the field of development for British commerce and enterprise, and in the other, the economic capacity of our competitors.

Though certain aspects, however, are common to both classes of countries, yet the point of views differs, and the nature of the work has to be adjusted accordingly. In the case of countries which are our rivals in the markets of the world, the close organization of industry is an essential feature of systematic competition. It is therefore requisite to know the nature and extent of industrial developments, whether in the way of cartels or combinations, of firms engaged in similar processes of production, or of firms engaged in successive processes, and of any new inventions or scientific developments. The size and nature of such arrangements is of importance, and the extent to which the whole of that section of the industry in the country is brought together, whether in looser or closer combination. The developments in the electrical industry in Germany is only one, though a very typical and important, instance of the industrial combinations which have to be carefully followed.

Questions of finance are equally pertinent. The methods by which it is possible to bring out new companies are of considerable moment. Yet more important are the developments which are likely to continue in the way of extension of the financial system of banks in their connection with industries, and in the promotion of important new undertakings. Similarly, a close watch must be kept on the whole of the transport side of the question. German export trade was fostered by a regular system of preferential rates by rail and steamer. The fact is well known, and the policy was perfectly legitimate. Not so well-known nor so legitimate was the German practice of forming a combination with British shipping companies which included an approved schedule of freights, and then of going behind the agreement when possible.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE ROAD TO RUIN. BRITISH INDUSTRY'S TREND.

The fortnightly Review for September contains an arresting article upon the present industrial position of Great Britain. In a series of comparisons between conditions in this country and those in the United States of America and Japan it seeks to show that the economic foundations of Great Britain are rapidly being undermined, and suggests that only when they have experienced hard times will the working masses learn the necessity of intensive production and thrift. Extracts from the article are appended:

"Great Britain has lost her industrial paramountcy not so much owing to natural causes as to the action of men. The United States have overtaken England in the race for success, not because of their great natural resources—those of the British Empire are probably larger than those of the United States—but because the American workers produce as much as possible with the most modern processes, while the British workers have become hostile to progress and to efficient production, and endeavour to produce as little as possible. A few decades ago, when England was the workshop of the world, the average industrial worker in Great Britain produced probably as much as three American workers. Now the average American worker produces about as much as do three Englishmen."

"The incredible progress of all the American industries is due to a very high and constantly increasing output per man, which compares with a stagnant, or even a declining, output per worker in Great Britain. The following figures are ominous, and they are, unfortunately, characteristic of the industrial position in general in Great Britain and in the United States:

	Average.	United Kingdom.	U.S.A.
1888-90	193	119	400
1890-1900	268	158	494
1900-1910	375	275	596
1913	426	296	770

"The British industries and British trade are threatened not only by the extraordinary efficiency of very highly paid American labour, but also by the great and rapidly growing ability of low-wage Japanese labour. According to a statement which was published by the Board of Trade (*Lancet*) in July, 1919, the following average wages were paid in an engineering works at Yokohama in 1918:

Pattern-makers, ordinary 3½d. per hour,
best men 5½d.; carpenters, ordinary 3½d.,
best men 5½d.; moulders, ordinary 4d.,
best men 5½d.; machinists and fitters,
ordinary 3½d., best men 5½d.; boiler-
makers, ordinary 3½d., best men 5½d.;
blacksmiths, ordinary 4d., best men 6d.

GERMAN COMPETITION.
To the dangerous competition of the United States and Japan will be joined that of Germany. That country can pay the huge indemnity imposed upon it only in the form of exports. The terms of the Peace Conference compel Germany to export trade to the utmost. Besides, she must do so in order to be able to import the foreign raw materials and food which she requires. Her exports will to some extent be promoted by the great depreciation in the German currency. The outlook for the British industries is exceedingly gloomy.

During the six months January-July, 1919, wages in general (in Great Britain) have increased on an average by 6s. 8d. per week. Coal-miners' wages have increased by 10s. 10d. per week. On an average there has been a reduction of fully seven hours per worker per week. In the transport service and the making of pig-iron the reduction amounts to twelve hours, and in the making of iron and steel to fifteen hours per week.

"At no time in English history have the working men been better off. At no time have they spent money as lavishly on luxuries of every kind as they do at present. The explanation of this apparent miracle is an easy one. The working men have been able to spend more than they earned by the complacency of the Government, which has provided for their wants by two means; by creating a super-abundance of paper money and by taxing the owners of property for the supposed benefit of the workers."

It is pointed out that against an issue of currency notes which, on June 25th, 1919, amounted to £242,300,770, there existed a cover of only £28,500,000 in coin and bullion. The idea that capital is immovable and therefore helpless is, of course, quite erroneous. There is no danger that the immovable property of England will disappear, but there is a great danger that the able men who create and who constantly renew the wealth of the nation will migrate to other countries.

Lastly, the relations between manufacturers and merchants should be constantly reviewed, as also the methods by which the merchants do business and the conditions and extent of the credit given by financial houses to them.

In those countries, on the other hand, which are being developed the problem of a field for British commerce and enterprise is predominant. In such a case there are three directions in which development can take place. They are all important, but are quite different and should be clearly distinguished. The first is the sale, by direct effort, of British-made goods, from a biscuit to a battleship. The second is the institution of local enterprises under British leadership. The third is the development of the potentialities of the country, as a source of supply of raw materials, whether animal, vegetable or mineral. Up till recently, in any public or official consideration of the problem, almost exclusive stress has been laid upon the first of these three lines of development. But the others are equally important.

LORD FISHER AND THE FLEET.

OBSELETE IN A FEW YEARS.

Lord Fisher returned to the charge on the question of naval economy with the following further letter to the *Times* on September 4th:—

Sir.—This letter is not to argue with your leading article of September 2nd. (It's only d—d fools who argue.)

Never contradict.

Never explain.

Never apologise.

(Those are the secrets of a happy life!), but I am glad to see the Admiralty have perfected all their economies, as below my letter, in your kindly insertion of it. I perceive a very remarkable official memorandum by the Admiralty to the Fleet showing how they have time to attend to the minutest detail of battle (like the elephant's trunk—one moment picking up a pin, the next rooting up an oak).

1.—Full dress is only to be worn by the officers of the Fleet at his Majesty's Levee. (I suppose this will be cancelled when President Smillie comes along and we make the sixteenth new Republic.)

2.—No. 2 dress (ball dress), the mess jacket is to be worn instead of the tail coat!

So thank God the weight of the war and two millions a day more than our income is lifted off our minds, and we can wait with a light heart! (Or, is it still "Jazz"?)

Then, Sir, there follow twelve specific injunctions about cooked hats and solid-laced trousers and midshipmen's jackets!

"Give peace in our time, O Lord!" if this indicates the minds of those whose hearts should be filled with the internal combustion engine and war "hippopotami" (but that's another story).

Sir, I tell you again with emphasis, the present Navy is obsolete for a war a few years hence!

Stop the money!—Yours, FISHER.

Postscript: Can't you trust me?

1.—Was I wrong about the water-tube boiler, when the whole expert world was against me?

2.—Was I wrong about the turbine when I put it in the Dreadnought—when only but in a penny steamer, and the experts called it "a box of tricks"?

3.—Was I wrong about the battle-cruiser that sank Von Spee and all his fleet—with prodigious speed and the big gun?

4.—Did the Fleet at Scapa Flow on August 4th, 1914, win the war or not? Every vessel of the line of battle that was there, was consigned when I was First Sea Lord.

I say with St. Paul, "I boast myself a little"; he was compelled, so am I! Seeing that many glory after the flesh, I will glory also!

Up to a certain point "I suffer fools gladly," but I am trustee to an estate that's only going to have 3s. 4d. in the pound left. It's time to kick!

The *Times* takes two days to get where I am! This is by return of post.

September 3rd. FISHER.

PROGRAMME OF GLASGOW SOVIET.

COPY FROM SPARTACISTS.

Among the revolutionary documents recently seized in Glasgow and placed in the possession of the Home Secretary was the following:

PROGRAMME OF THE CLYDE WORKERS' SOVIET COMMITTEE.

- 1.—The disarming of all non-proletarian soldiers.
- 2.—The seizure of arms and ammunition by the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils.
- 3.—The arming of the entire labour population as a Red Army.
- 4.—Voluntary discipline of the soldiers in place of the present brutal and degrading slavery. All superiors to be nominated by the rank and file. Abolition of courts-martial.
- 5.—Nomination of authorized representatives of the Soldiers' and Workers' Councils for all political organs.
- 6.—Creation of a Revolutionary Tribunal to try the men chiefly responsible for the harsh treatment accorded our comrades now in prison; and of political prisoners.
- 7.—Immediate seizure of all means of subsistence to secure success to the Revolution.
- 8.—Removal of Parliament and municipal councils, to be taken over by the Revolutionary Council.
- 9.—Abolition of all class distinctions, titles and orders; social equality of the sexes.
- 10.—Reduction of working hours to avoid unemployment and to conform to the limitation of the working day to six hours and a minimum wage of seven pounds per working week.
- 11.—Confiscation of all Crown estates and revenues, which will become common property.
- 12.—Annulment of State debts and other debts.
- 13.—Expropriation of all land and properties, land and other securities now in possession of the ruling and non-proletarian classes.
- 14.—Expropriation of all banks, mines, industrial and commercial establishments by the Revolutionary Committee.
- 15.—The Revolutionary Committee to take over all means of communication, traffic, and means of transport.

LONG LIVE THE REVOLUTION AND THE RED ARMY OF BRITAIN.

This document, which is said to have been widely circulated, was accompanied by a letter from the London Workers' Committee.

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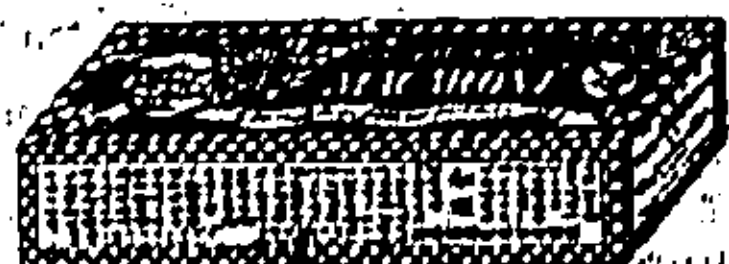
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Head Office: Nos. 47 & 48, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Tel. Nos. 1738 & 2230.

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Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.
PREMIER'S DECLARATION.

[BY JOHN MURRAY, M.P.]

In his speech on the adjournment Mr. Lloyd George touched on a great many matters, but on none, perhaps, that has a stronger influence on the industrial situation than this of unemployment insurance. His declarations were not precise, neither were they "reasoned." He said, very truly, that "unemployment is the nightmare of every worker's life," and this is a truth that requires to be brought home to many of those who are not themselves wage-earners. But there is more in this matter than hardship and suffering that calls for relief. Men and women who are subject to unemployment are indeed to be pitied, but they are not likely to be grateful for mere pity, or to be anything but indignant at the attempt to deal with unemployment by the methods of philanthropy. Let us try to take a "reasoned" view of this evil. If we can gauge it scientifically we shall be the less likely to fall back on a merely sentimental or emotional solution. The mass of wage-earners have had personal experience of unemployment. They look back upon it as an unmixt evil, as a hurt without a single compensation to set against its depressive and deteriorative influences. They look forward to its recurrence with chronic fear. The instinctive dread of losing out of work clouds their working lives. It taints their policy as workers, and undermines their courage and their energy in work. Thus, unemployment is an evil in three degrees. For its victims it is immediately harmful and painful. Next, its harmful reaction on the minds of wage-earners is so severe that even when in work they are somewhat alienated from work and hearty effort. And thirdly, the social fabric as a whole is weakened by the profound discomfort and discontent that "rings from the uncertainties of unemployment."

In proportion to the acuteness of personal hardship in proportion to the diffused mental reaction, a sense of wrong is growing among wage-earners. This is a matter neither for surprise nor for blame. When bad times come wage-earners are the first to be dismissed. They have to bear first the brunt of trade decline. Neither their industry nor any other agency accepts the responsibility of tiding them through the trouble. They envy those comrades in industry whose period of engagement or whose specific work frees them in a measure from those chronic uncertainties. They desire to share this privilege of immunity. Their mood of resentful criticism makes them listen readily to the proposals of extremists and the falsest of theories. Their growing sense of wrong identifies the whole system that lets them suffer needlessly as an anomaly and an anachronism. The lack of adequate insurance against unemployment is indeed a grievous anomaly in the wage system. The truth is that the wages system is on its trial. In some branches of industry it may even pass away; and if the new forms of co-operation that replace it prove successful there will be little in the change to regret. But in other branches, again, the wages system is likely to persist in its essentials. There the choices between sweeping away the anomaly or allowing the anomaly to disintegrate and sterilise the system. Such, or such-like, is the reflective attitude of wage-earners towards wages. Unemployment, by making them suffer, has also made them think. Their thinking issues in a question, a question which it would be wise to ignore no longer. They ask themselves, they ask all of us, whether claims can be met within the conceptions of the wage system, or whether radical innovation would answer better?

Let us return to what I have called the second degree of the evil—the diffused habitual fear of unemployment. The facts of unemployment are bad. The mental reaction is even worse, for it is constant and emphatic, and it produces continuously its distinctive effects. Among these I wish to insist on one only. A man who is obsessed by the fear of no work is not usually energetic. He "nurses" his job. It is only natural that he should do this, for he is apprehensive of what may happen when the job is finished. In his own interests and in the interests of his fellow-craftsmen, he economises work. Restriction of output is his way of "normalising" employment. By averaging thus he mitigates those irregularities of production that bear hardly on himself. I doubt if anyone will blame him, on reflection, for doing what he can to steady the conditions of his work. I doubt if reflection could show any other method to be within the power of a wage-earner. But it is the crudest possible method, and wasteful to a degree. It succeeds at the cost of suppressing output. It obviates unemployment, perhaps, in the sense that the wage-earner is not thrown palpably on the streets. But they idle at the bench. To be busy, to expand production and cheaper products is the true method. A personnel in chronic fear of no work can scarcely be expected to prefer the true method to the false.

There are, of course, more reasons for restriction of output than the reason I have pointed out. Indolence is one. Consideration for mediocre craftsmen is another. Sport is another; it is a sort of sport to try to beat a partner. A partner who cannot be dropped or divorced is a fit subject, under certain circumstances, for certain games. Restriction varies, in fact, with the varying tension between the parties in industry, and that tension, in turn, is variously compounded. Obvious as the economic unity of the parties may be, the psychological situation is complex and perverse. But I think that the fear of unemployment is at least as important as any other cause of restriction, perhaps as important as all others together. Restriction for the sake of the weaker brother is meant in part to save him from unemployment.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT
D. P. L.
REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING
AUGUST, 1919.

The report of the Central Council shows that the receipts and expenditure for the year ending August 31st, were as follows:—

RECEIPTS	
Balance 31/8/18	\$1,734.74
Donations	1,215.25
Conference Collections	108.10
Church Collections	157.20
Bazaar 1918. Gross Receipts (less donations included above)	9,510.02
Hastings Recreation Club Annual Sports Sale of Programmes	73.30
Interest	128.60
	\$12,927.75

EXPENDITURE	
Relief to the Poor (including Provisions, Clothing, Shoes, Rent, Education, Medical Assistance and Passage money, etc.)	\$1,030.20
Christmas Gifts to the Poor	748.00
War Relief (Feb. 1, 1900)	232.60
Bazaar 1918—Expenses	2,004.82
Special Treats to the Poor in honour of Victory	464.00
Balance in hand 31/8/19	\$5,554.04
	\$12,927.75

The total receipts greatly exceeded those of previous years. The large increase, which was due principally to the unprecedented success of the bazaar held in December last, has enabled the Society to extend its sphere of activity in every way and greatly to increase the amounts spent in relief to the poor. As the following figures will show:—

Amount spent in relief, February quarter, \$669.30; May quarter, \$1,124.20; and August quarter, \$1,550.50; while in the current quarter the sum of \$702.20 has been spent in the one month of September alone.

During the period under review the Society has contributed to the maintenance of 37 families, comprising 190 persons, and has also assisted these poor people to the extent of \$461.50 in their house-rent difficulties.

To assist in the "education" of the children of the poor the Society is now looking after 68 children, providing them with school fees, books, shoes, etc. Under this head \$248.28 was spent in August and \$277.66 in September.

In view of the large increase in the regular monthly expenditure, the extensive schemes, now under consideration, for providing a business education for the more advanced children of the poor; and the ever increasing appeal for more and still more assistance towards the payment of house-rent, the balance in hand will probably be only sufficient for a few months. The Committee hope, therefore, that the public will assist them at their forthcoming bazaar on December 7th, for special treats to the poor in honour of Victory, \$100; to the Central Council of the Society in pursuance of the relief of the devastated areas in France, £500. "It is with great pleasure that the Society is able to announce that the Little Sisters of the Poor, whose work is in all countries so closely associated with that of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, at the invitation of the President-General and with the approval of the Bishop, about to establish a house on the outskirts of Kowloon for the support of the aged poor, men and women, irrespective of race, nationality or creed. An excellent plot of ground and substantial buildings have been secured on advantageous terms through the generosity of the Government, while a sum of \$5,000 has been collected specially to meet the initial expenses of the undertaking."

Unemployment, it should be clear by now, is not a field for philanthropy. It is a question of industrial politics and industrial efficiency. The argument is going badly for a wage system which does not insure wage-earners against the main risk incident to wages. A fight against "adequate and generous extension of the present meagre schemes of unemployment insurance" would be the most perverse bravado of backwoodsman. On the other hand, wage-earners will not put their hearts into their work unless their chief anxiety regarding work is conciliated. Restriction will go on in many trades unless an insured benefit is provided, an adequate benefit, and not a "dole." It is worth while paying to get rid of restriction. It would be sheer waste to pay less than a fair price. This is the aspect of the matter which Mr. Lloyd George failed to make clear. He appealed for high production, and he promised wage insurance. This is a promise worth keeping before him will be fulfilled. For the one thing is the key to the other. From the wage-earner's point of view the bargain is simple. He will abandon restriction if he is given insurance. For the community the bargain is as profitable as its terms are clear. Enhanced production during the many weeks of work will pay the cost of the benefit during the few idle weeks in each year many times over. The sum of wealth will be increased. With that assured, the finance of the scheme turns into a question of detail, and this detail should prove comparatively easy to settle. The details, in any case, are not the subject of this article. I have sought to furnish a "reasoned" background for the Prime Minister's promise.

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PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

PEKING, October 15th.

Chinese in Government circles have felt hopeful this week in regard to financial matters. The prospects of the \$24,000,000 loan being completed seem distinctly good, and even more satisfactory is the announcement from London that the British bankers have declined to accede to Japanese claims for the exemption of Manchuria and Mongolia from the scope of the new Consortium. Not unnaturally, London wishes to ascertain the views of the Chinese themselves in regard to the Consortium, but so far these have not been expressed in such a manner as to evince enthusiasm or gratitude. As I have remarked before, most intelligent and patriotic Chinese accept the Consortium in principle but may have some criticism to offer as regards details. They are jealous of their sovereignty and liberty of action.

A CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION.
The old scheme for a central station for Peking is being revived again. Vernacular papers report that the Ministry of Communications is planning a "union station" near the Temple of Heaven into which the Peking Mukden, Peking-Hankow and Peking Suiyuan railways will run. Lack of funds has delayed the project before, and there is no indication that there is any more available at this time with which to commence this much needed and risky work.

A somewhat amusing paragraph went the round of the Chinese papers the other day to the effect that the Government intended to remove all official Advisers from the pay-roll and make their positions simply honorary. "As most of them are at best sinecures, for advice as a rule is rendered by those who are paying for it, the Government's plan is not so very reactionary after all. The fly in the ointment is this. All the foreign Advisers have signed agreements and, of course, they cannot be expected to forego their salaries and become honorary advisers, high-sounding though the title may be. Payment of Chinese Advisers might very well be stopped 'except for a small subsidy.' In this way the Government 'would save about \$700,000 yearly.' Very quaint, but typically Chinese.

THE CENSORING OF TELEGRAMS.
The "rules" regarding the censoring of telegrams that have been in operation for some time were abolished yesterday. Unfortunately the responsible authorities take away with the one hand what they give with the other, for these regulations are replaced by another set which appear to be unnecessary and inexplicable. Nobody seems to understand what they mean.

CHINESE AND AVIATION.
Apparently another Richmond has entered the aviation field. The telegraphic news from London that Vickers & Co. floated a loan for \$200,000 evidently refers to the purchase of Vimy aeroplanes by the Chinese Government. In this connection it is noteworthy that the second of the half-dozen Handley Page aeroplanes ordered by the Ministry of Communications has reached Shanghai, where both are awaiting transshipment to Tientsin for Peking. Colonel Smallwood, late of the Royal Air Force, believes that the Chinese have "all the essential qualifications for aviators, judging by the manner in which he had seen them handle antiquated machines. With modern methods of training and with modern machines he considers they will make excellent pilots."

AN OPTIMIST.
Admiral Sah Cheng-ping, who was appointed Director General of Country Cleansing in Fukien, reports that the bandits have been dispersed from the rural districts of the province and suggests that the Bureau for this work be abolished. The Government solemnly acts upon the report in a mandate issued yesterday. "Either the Admiral is an optimist or he is very eager to get back to Peking."

CHANG TSO-LIN, who disagrees with the Chinese Government's settlement of the Changchun fraud, inquires whether the Government has asked for compensation from Japan for the Chinese soldiers killed by the Japanese who invaded the Chinese barracks. The Peking Daily News inserts the comment that the Chinese Government "does not dare." Which, of course, is true. Chang is very humorous in his communication, which concludes with these observations:—"As the world becomes more and more civilized all international dealings must be guided by justice and humanity, so why should we allow militarism to decide all the issues? Why indeed."

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR G. H. WAKEMAN, V.D., ACTING ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT

STRENGTH.
No. 680 Pte. I. Sutcliffe, "B" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated October 22nd, 1919.

LEAVE.
Sgt. A. S. Gubbay, Engineer Co., is granted 6 weeks' leave, from October 25th, 1919.
Pte. A. R. E. Raven, "B" Co., is granted 12 weeks' leave, from November 1st, 1919.

RECOGNISED SERVICES RENDERED.
(a) The following extract from Routine Orders, dated October 15th, 1919, is published for information:—

The name of the undermentioned has been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered in connection with the War:

Major J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

(b) The following extract from the Hong Kong Government Gazette, dated October 17th, 1919, is published for information:—

On the conclusion of Peace the names of the following members of the Hongkong Defence Corps are, by direction of H.E. the Governor, published in addition to those included in Gazette Notification No. 326 of July 23rd, 1917, for valuable services rendered in connection with the War:

Major John Henry William Armstrong, V.D.
Capt. George Edward Stewart
Capt. Frederick William James
Capt. Arthur Edgar Wright
Sergeant-Major Charles Bond
Company Quartermaster-Sergeant Harold Wallace Peckley
Sergeant Robert John Everest
Sergeant Ernest Vernon Mitchell

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.
A Musketry Competition will be held at King's Park Range, Kowloon, on Sunday, November 23rd. It is hoped that a large number will avail themselves of this opportunity of practicing for the Musketry Course, which will be held on Sunday, December 7th. Ammunition will be provided. Those intending to compete are to send their names to the Sergeant-Major of their Half Company.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN A. HALL.
D.E.L. INSTRUCTIONAL CLASSES.
The D.E.L. Instructional Classes for recruits are discontinued until further orders.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALIONS BY MAJOR G. H. WAKEMAN, V.D., OFFICER COMMANDING.
"B" COMPANY.
Tuesday, October 25th. 5.15 p.m. No. 5 Platoon. The following will parade at Headquarters for T.E.T.:

Dec-Corpl. E. F. Alcock, Ptes. J. Carr, N. S. Brown, J. McCormick, S. Baker, W. E. Roberts, A. W. Smith, F. A. Mackintosh, W. Sinclair, O. R. Benson, C. G. Alabaster, G. Hogg and F. H. Smith.

Staff-Sergt. Edmonds and Sergt. Mendel will attend.
Rifles to carried. Uniform need not be worn.

Friday, October 31st. 5.15 p.m. Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons. All N.C.O.s and men who have not completed T.E.T. will parade at Headquarters.

Staff-Sergt. Edmonds and Sergt. Mendel will attend.
Uniform need not worn. Rifles, belts, pouches and dunnies to be carried.

C. E. STEWART, Chapl. Adjutant, H.M.D.C.
Hongkong, October 24th, 1919.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.
At the Marine Court, yesterday, the master of the Portuguese steamer *Huipung* pleaded guilty to having carried a large number of passengers than was stated in the clearance form, and to misrepresenting the number of passengers to the Police.

Sergeant Perkins said that at 6.30 p.m. on October 10th, he boarded the *Huipung*, which had anchored off Castle Peak, and found she had 40 passengers on board. He examined the port clearance and found the number of passengers given as 37. The master informed him that he did not know there were any passengers on board.

The "clearance" clerk in the Harbour Office testified that when the defendant came for his clearance he said he was not carrying any passengers. The master replaced his ship on the morning of October 10th, changing the time of sailing, and again said he was not carrying any passengers.

The defendant said he did not know that there were passengers on the boat. The co-prosecutor was responsible for that. The case was remanded until to-day, Capt. Taylor stating that he would summon the owners.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE.
(SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.J.).]

THE SHOOTING OF SERGEANT LANNON.

The hearing was continued, yesterday, of the case in which Tang Sang was charged with shooting Sergeant Lannon, with intent to murder.

The Acting Attorney-General prosecuted.

The main evidence for the prosecution was that of Sergeant Lannon, who said that he "was as sure as he could be of anything" that the prisoner was the man who shot him in the thigh on the night of August 24th at the corner of Bedford and Taiipo roads near Samshuiipo.

The prisoner denied strenuously that he had even seen the Sergeant. He contended that he slept the whole of the night in an opium divan in Samshuiipo. The master of the divan could support his statement.

Giving evidence, yesterday, Yue Fat, the master of the divan, said he knew the prisoner for about 20 days prior to his arrest. On the night of August 24th, the prisoner, who was a frequenter of his divan, came to his house at 6 p.m., took opium, fell asleep, and remained there the whole night.

Cross-examined, witness admitted that he fell asleep at 6.30 p.m. and woke up at 10 p.m. on the night in question. Consequently, he did not know what the prisoner did during that time. It would take a person about ten minutes to go from the junction of Bedford and Taiipo roads to his divan. When prisoner left his divan next morning at six o'clock, he said he wanted to take a train back to his country. When the prisoner came in the evening, he smoked opium and fell asleep. Witness saw him sleeping. At 10 p.m., when witness awoke, the prisoner was still sleeping, in the same position as he had first seen him.

His Lordship, summing up, said it was an important case and, as they were in a British Court of Justice, the benefit of any doubt must be given to the prisoner. In a British Court a prisoner was not called upon to establish his innocence. The prosecution had to establish his guilt. It was true that the shooting of a Police Sergeant in the execution of his duty was a serious crime, but the jury must not let that weigh with them against the prisoner any more than if it had been the shooting of any other person. His Lordship commented upon the convincing nature of the evidence given by Yue Fat, the keeper of the opium divan.

The jury deliberated for twenty minutes and brought in a verdict by 4 to 3.

His Lordship informed the jury that the majority must be at least 3 to 2.

The jury thereupon retired again, and brought in a verdict of "Guilty" by 3 votes to 2.

His Lordship, addressing prisoner, said the verdict was the jury's and not his. His duty was to give effect to it. The offence was a serious one. The Police must be protected in the execution of their duty. He sincerely hoped that the verdict of the jury was a correct one. Prisoner was sentenced to 10 years' hard labour.

THE RECENT MATRIMONIAL CASE.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, appearing on behalf of Mrs. J. M. Bernardo, who summoned her husband for maintenance and the legal custody of an infant son, informed Mr. R. E. Lindsell that the case had been settled, both parties agreeing to certain terms.

IMPORT AND EXPORT PROSECUTION.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Messrs. Bradley & Co. (represented by Mr. E. J. Mitchell) were summoned by the Import and Export Department for removing from a licensed warehouse certain dutiable liquors, contrary to Sections 49 and 51 of the Import and Export Ordinance.

Mr. H. A. Taylor, of the Imports and Export Department, stated that the liquor had been removed from the godown on the wrong date and was not marked "for export."

Mr. Mitchell replied that the man in charge of the exporting had been ordered to dispatch the liquor to Wei-hai-wei on the Cheong Shing on Saturday.

The clerk, however, in order to save time, had taken the liquor out of the godown on Friday. There was no excuse whatever for the failure to write the words "for export" on the boxes.

Mr. Hutchison fined the defendant firm \$10.

ARMED ROBBERY IN THE NEW TERRITORIES.

£2,000 STOLEN.

An armed robbery is reported to have taken place in Ma Wan village, New Territory, on Thursday night, the robbers carrying away \$2,000 in bank notes.

It appears that seven men, two of whom were armed with revolvers while the remainder carried torches, broke into the house of Chan Po, contractor, the wealthiest local inhabitant, who was away at the time. They tried to gain admission through the backyard and, failing, entered the house by breaking open the front door. Chan Po's wife and three small children were in bed at the time, and, hearing the noise of the door being forced, screamed out "Save life!" One of the robbers immediately seized the woman, closed her mouth, and threatened to kill her and the children if they made a noise, and aroused the neighbourhood.

The men then ransacked the premises, but found nothing to satisfy them, except an iron safe, which resisted all their efforts to break open. The robbers demanded the key of the safe from the woman, who promptly handed it over to them. The safe was then opened, and \$2,000 in Hongkong bank notes were taken from it. The robbers speedily made their escape.

The Police were communicated with by telephone from Chin Wan, and a cordon of constables surrounded the district but were unable to discover any trace of the malefactors. The robbery is believed to be the work of some men in a neighbouring village who had information that the money was lying in the safe.

ARMED ROBBERY AT YAUMATI.

MAN SHOT AND WOMAN STABBED.

An armed robbery occurred in a grocery store at Yaumati at 9 p.m. on October 21st, and the robbers shot a *foki* in the arm and stabbed a woman in the back.

It appears that the master of the store was about to close his premises for the night when six men came in and said they wished to purchase some stores. Suddenly three of them whipped out revolvers and three drew daggers, and, after threatening the inmates, stole \$4 from a till. A *foki* of the shop, and a woman called out "save life!" and the robbers shot the *foki* and stabbed the woman.

By the time the Police arrived on the scene the robbers had escaped. No arrests have been made so far.

STRUGGLE WITH ROBBERS.

RENT-COLLECTOR ATTACKED.

A rent-collector living on the ground floor of 37, High Street, West Point has reported to the Police a robbery, which occurred at his house on Thursday evening.

He states that at 5 p.m., while he was lying on his bed, two men suddenly rushed in through the open door. One of them seized him by the neck and pressed him down on the bed. A desperate struggle ensued, but the intruder clung on to him like a leech. The second man ransacked the premises and stole \$36 lying in an open drawer of his desk.

As soon as the robbers left the premises he blew his police-whistle. The robbers, however, were not arrested.

A QUICK-CHANGE ARTIST.

A LOTTERY-TICKET CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 1,000 lottery tickets.

A *lukong*, stated that an informer had told him that defendant had the lottery tickets in his possession. While witness was on duty in Wing Lok Street he saw the defendant and gave chase. The defendant ran up the staircase of a house and threw the parcel of tickets through the window into the yard. Another policeman picked up the parcel. Witness followed defendant, who suddenly disappeared. Witness then searched the premises and found defendant, who was dressed in a different suit of clothes to that which he had been wearing before, assisting the cook in the kitchen.

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case, fixing bail at \$500.

THEFT FROM THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

INTERESTING POINT OF LAW.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, two Chinese were charged, on remand, with receiving a quantity of fish steel plates, well-knowing them to have been stolen from the Kowloon-Canton Railway premises.

Mr. Leo Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis defended.

Mr. Beavis said that if the prosecution were prepared to admit that at the time defendants were arrested the plates were in the godown, and not actually in the physical possession of his clients, he would make a submission on an authority which dealt completely with the section under which his clients were charged.

Mr. Longinotto said he was prepared to admit that the defendants were not carrying about 5 cwt. of steel in their waistcoat pockets. The steel was found in the defendants' godown.

Mr. Beavis then referred to a case heard at Home in the year 1865 in which a firm was convicted by a London magistrate for receiving a quantity of sacks reasonably suspected to have been stolen. An appeal was heard before three Judges, who quashed the conviction on the ground that, although the sacks were found on the premises belonging to defendant, they were not in his actual possession. Mr. Beavis submitted that the present case was very similar. His clients were not in physical possession and could not be charged.

Mr. Longinotto objected that the case cited had no bearing on the local Ordinance, which was specially drawn up to meet that sort of defence. The local Ordinance was passed long after the case quoted. According to the local Ordinance, the onus of proof was on the defendants. They had to show how they came into possession of the steel. There was also the doctrine of recent possession, and the purchasing of property under its value. He could quote a score of authorities on those points. In the indictments at the Sessions they had "robbery from the person," although the articles might have been removed from a house. At the last sessions they had a case of a man charged with stealing a huge junk. The indictment read "taken possession of the junk from the person in charge." No one could imagine that a junk, except a small silver one attached to a watch-chain, could be in the physical possession of a person.

Mr. Lindsell remarked that in the copy of the Ordinance he had with him there was a foot-note to the effect that the defence offered by Mr. Beavis had been made before.

Mr. Longinotto: Oh yes, it has been made on several occasions, but it has not been successful.

Mr. Lindsell: I think it has been successful, although a foot-note has not been made to that effect. The foot-note is in Mr. Hazeland's writing.

Mr. Longinotto: I had no idea that such a point would be raised. I wish the case adjourned till to-morrow to produce legal argument on the point.

Mr. Lindsell accordingly remanded the case till to-morrow.

A SILENT "LUKONG."

A *congre* seller was walking along Staunton Street at about 7 p.m., on Thursday night when he was arrested by a *lukong*, who accused him of crying out his wares in a prohibited area. The hawk was taken to the Police Station, where Inspector Brazil discharged him owing to insufficient evidence. The constable and hawk left the station, but returned again at 2 a.m., when the constable again charged the hawk.

The hawk was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, who, hearing of the incident, asked the constable to whom the defendant had cried out his wares.

As the constable refused to answer, Mr. Lindsell discharged defendant.

AN OPIUM CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese youth was charged, on remand, with being in unlawful possession of eighteen tael of opium dross.

At the previous hearing the lad had stated that the box in which the opium was found belonged to his brother. Yesterday, however, this was denied. Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$250, with the alternative of six months' hard labour.

SPORT.

THE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

A. B. STEWART AND LIEUT.-COL. COLES FOR THE FINAL.

Yesterday afternoon, Lieut.-Col. Coles defeated S. H. Dodwell in the semi-final of the Golf Championship by 1 up. It was a very close game and was decided by the last putt on the last green. The final over 36 holes will take place on Sunday, and is sure to be a close contest.

The other semi-final tie was played on Wednesday afternoon, when A. B. Stewart beat Major Leslie Smith by 3 and 2. Stewart played very well and had only one bad hole—the 9th. Here he got into serious trouble and, after trying to get out, had eventually to give up the hole. His first four holes—1, 3, 4, 4—won him the match, as he was 3 up at the 4th, and, doing seven holes in 27, was still three up at this stage. His temporary lapse caused him to be only 1 up at the turn, but he increased this lead and won comfortably. Major Smith played very steady golf, his short game being almost perfect, and Stewart, by beating him and playing so consistently for the last fortnight, is undoubtedly the favourite for Sunday's final.

THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following matches in the 3rd. round of the Junior Championship are due to be played by Sunday:—

A. Murdoch v. Lieut.-Com. Kilgour.

H. Scott v. J. W. Franks.

H. J. Gedge v. J. E. Sharpe.

H. West v. Col. Clement-Smith.

Capt. Archer v. A. K. Henderson.

Capt. Murray v. J. T. Kidd.

R. L. Moncrieff v. C. C. Stark.

E. B. Hallifax v. G. B. Leyton.

CRICKET.

CRAIGENGOWER v. THE NAVY.

This friendly fixture will be played to-day at 2.15 p.m. on the Craigmower C.C. ground. C.C.C. team:—L. E. Lamert (capt.), F. G. Thompson, U. Omar, M. H. Abbas, J. Kennedy, C. Heath, C. A. Goldenberg, W. Hall, S. Jex, C. H. Lyson and R. Bann.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON F.C. v. UNITED F.C.

The second division League match will be played this afternoon. Kick-off at 3 p.m. sharp, on the Club ground. Teams: Kowloon—A. van Langenberg; T. L. Knight and F. Wheeler; W. Hamilton, T. A. Mitchell and C. White; W. Taylor, C. E. Millard, J. Rasmussen, A. Bandran and A. Tatam.

United—B. Muskett; C. H. Blake and K. Mason; A. E. Simmons, C. S. Rosset and J. G. Marshall; J. Leonard, G. Millar, P. Brown, W. Mason and G. Chubb.

SOUTH CHINA "B" v. CLUB DE RECREIO.

The following will represent the South China "B" team in their League match against the Club de Recreio to-day, (kick-off at 3 p.m.) on the Navy ground: Kwok H. Leung, Pan Kam Fat, S. Chan, Lau Hon Wing, Leung Kiu, Fook Ping, Mr. Tsoi Hak Hon, Ip Kau Go, Wu Chak Sang, Y. O. Tan, and Chan Pui.

SOUTH CHINA "A" v. THE NAVY.

The following will represent the South China "A" team in their league match against the Navy (R.) to-day (kick-off at 4.30 p.m.) on the Navy ground:—H. S. Lau, Lo Ching, Kwok Chung Tong, Y. Long Chin, T. F. Lang, Wong In Nin, P. K. Kuo, Tso Che On, Yu Chak Wa, Fung Ping, and S. W. Koo.

THEFT OF A RAIN-COAT AT KOWLOON.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing a rain-coat belonging to Mr. F. W. McKemo, of Knutsford Terrace.

Sergeant Aris stated that defendant entered the house, stole the rain-coat, and ran out into the street. He was noticed by a house-boy, who gave chase. A Mr. Wheeler, who was riding a bicycle along Nathan Road at the time, hearing cries of "Thief," followed the man and arrested him.

Mr. Hutchison sentenced defendant, who had a previous conviction against him, to six weeks' hard labour.

TRADE-MARK CASE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, the Wong Pak Kui firm, of Des Voeux Road, summoned the Yuen Suet Ling firm, of Jersey Street, for selling two rolls of tissue paper bearing a trade-mark so closely resembling the complainant's registered trademark as to be calculated to deceive.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. H. Lyson for the defence. The case was remanded till Wednesday.

PURITY CROSS SAVOURIES

and

ENTREES

made with a refined sense of niceties

CREAMED FINNAN HADDIE au GRATIN

35c. and 65c. per tin.

CREAMED CODFISH

30c. and 55c. per tin.

CREAMED CHICKEN a la KING

40c. and 70c. per tin.

LOBSTER a la NEWBURG

50c. and \$1. per tin.

WELSH RAREBIT

40c. and 65c. per tin.

SPAGHETTI ITALIAN STYLE

35c. per tin.

CREAMED SPAGHETTI au GRATIN

35c. per tin.

GRACED SPAGHETTI

35c. per tin.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

(Hotel Monks, Top Floor).

P.O. BOX 348.

"VIOTYP TYPEWRITERS."

IDEAL for travellers, a machine that you can always have in your pocket.

Given away at \$18 and \$25 each.

Now exhibited at "THE VICTORIA PRINTING PRESS."

Distributed by—

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO.

NEW

COLUMBIA RECORDS

A2768 ALCOHOLIC BLUES FOX-TROT

KANSAS CITY. " " "

A2761 HAWAIIAN MOONLIGHT WALTZ

NIGHTS " " "

A2764 MERCI BEAUCOUP FOX-TROT

MY CAIRO LOVE " " "

A2760 WILD HONEY WALTZ

HAWAIIAN SMILES " " "

Anderson Music CO., LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP).

16, Des Voeux Road.

Tel. 1322.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

NOW ON SHOW

SEASONABLE UNDERWEAR

IN EVERY WEIGHT AND SIZE

SWEATERS.

We have a large assortment of White and Coloured Sweaters for

GOLF, TENNIS, CRICKET, ETC.

GOLF HOSE SOCKS & SHIRTS

IN PURE WOOL

GLYN'S HATS

IN

FELT, STRAW, VELOUR AND TWEED.

INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

FROM a Broadwood Road, Young
Pomeranian PUPPY Dog, sable colour.
Finder please notify this address. [1429]

SPECIAL NOTICE

MRS. SADIE PIKE will exhibit the
latest Creations from New York.
Ladies' Evening Gowns, One-piece Gowns,
Tailor made, Millinery, etc. One week only,
October 25th to November 2nd, King
Edward Hotel, Room 42.
Hongkong, October 24th, 1919. [1436]

WANTED.

WIRE-HAIRED TERRIER. Advertiser
desires to obtain a young dog, wire-
haired English terrier; must be of good
shape and breed.
Reply Box No. 1430.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1430]

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at
the Office of the Officer Commanding
Royal Army Service Corps Headquarters,
Victoria Barracks, until 12 Noon, on
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, 1919, for
the supply of HOUSEHOLD COAL to the
War Department, for the period December
1st, 1919, to March 31st, 1920.
Forms of Tender and other particulars
may be obtained personally, or by letter
from the above-named Office between the
hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.
Hongkong, October 24th, 1919. [1431]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES
ORDINANCES, 1911 to 1915.N. THE MATTER OF THE SOUTH
CHINA MANURE COMPANY
LIMITED.

(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pur-
suance to Section 19 of the Companies
Ordinance, 1911, that a MEETING of the
CREDITORS of the SOUTH CHINA
MANURE COMPANY, LIMITED (In
Liquidation) will be held at the Registered
Office of the Company, No. 65, Des Vaux
Road Central, Victoria, in the Colony of
Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 10th day of
November, 1919, at Noon for the purposes
provided in such section.
Dated the 22nd day of October 1919,
U. I. FONG,
YEUNG HONG CHAU,
Liquidators. [1437]

THE SOCIETY OF ST.
VINCENT DE PAUL

will hold

THEIR 30th ANNUAL ALFRESCO FETE
in the Compound of
The Roman Catholic Cathedral
and
The Old St. Joseph's College
on the
7th DECEMBER, 1919.
2 P.M. to 7 P.M. and 8.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

SEVERAL RAFFLES

with valuable prizes, including a new
OVERLAND FIVE-SEATER MOTOR CAR.

GRAND CONCERT.

Tea and Refreshment Rooms.
Chute, Shooting Gallery, Aunt Sally,
The Lucky Wheel, and numerous side-shows.

T.W. BANDS WILL ATTEND,

one on each Compound.

COME AND HELP THE POOR.

[1432]

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Japanese Steamship

"SODEGAURA MARU"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby notified that all the Cargo will be
landed at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.
No claim will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and Goods not
cleared by October 31st, will be subject to
rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godown where they will
be examined at 10 A.M. on THURSDAY,
Oct. 25th, by Messrs. Godard & Douglas.
Claims against the "steamer" must be pre-
sented in writing within 10 days after the
arrival of the Steamer, otherwise they will
not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the
undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
undersigned.

GEO. GRIMBLE & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 24th, 1919. [1424]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Branch Office of the LIVERPOOL
AND LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, will, on and after
the 25th October, be transferred to St.
George's Building (Second Floor) Chater
Road, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 200—P. O. Box 451.
RIGBY H. P. & WILEY,
Acting Local Managers.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1919. [1414]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the Society will be held at
the Registered Office of the Society, Nos.
3 and 4, Queen's Building, Victoria, in
the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY,
the Seventh day of November, 1919, at
12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined
Resolutions will be proposed:—

1. That the fusion of the interests of
the Union Insurance Society of Can-
ton, Limited, (in this and the follow-
ing Resolutions referred to as "the
Society") and the North China
Insurance Company Limited (in this
and the following Resolutions re-
ferred to as "the Company") be
approved and agreed to on the
basis following:—
- (a) That shares of the Society of the
nominal value of £10 each whereof
£4-per share shall be credited as
paid up be allotted to the share-
holders of the Company in exchange
for the shares of the Company in the
ratio of one and a half shares of
the Society for each one share of
the Company.
- (b) That the Society in addition make
payment to the shareholders in the
Company of the sum of £5. (Five
pounds) Sterling in cash for each
one share in the Company held by
such shareholders exchanging their
shares in manner and upon the basis
mentioned in clause (a) above.
2. That, for the purpose of carrying into
effect Resolution No. 1 (a) above, the
Society do issue 15,000 shares of the
nominal value of £10 each (whereof
the sum of £4 per share is credited
as paid up) out of its unissued capital
of 104,000 shares.
3. That the 15,000 shares referred to in
Resolution No. 2 above and when
issued to rank for dividend and in
all respects pari passu with the exist-
ing Ordinary shares of the Society
and that the balance (if any) of such
15,000 shares be dealt with in such
manner as the Board of Directors of
the Society shall think most beneficial
to the Society.

Dated this Twenty Fifth day of
October, 1919.

C. H. P. HAY,

Deputy General Manager.

[1438]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE OPENING CRUISE of the above
Club will take place TO-DAY (SATUR-
DAY), OCTOBER 25th, at the Club House,
North Point.

The attendance of Members and friends is
requested from 3 P.M. onwards.

R. E. MACDOUGALL,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, October 18th, 1919. [1401]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE COMMODORE and Members of the
above Club will be "AT HOME" to
their friends at the Club House, North Point
TO-DAY (SATURDAY), OCTOBER 25th,
from 3 to 6 P.M. on the occasion of the
OPENING CRUISE and presentation of
prizes by H.M. The Governor Sir R. E.
Stubs, K.C.M.G.

THE ATTENDANCE OF LADIES is
specially requested.

F. SMYTH,

Commodore.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1919. [1419]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS are reminded of the HALF-
YEARLY MEETING called for on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, at 1.30 P.M.
at the Offices of the Jockey Club, on the
Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

G. W. GEGG,
Acting Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, October 17th, 1919. [1402]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong
Hotel on the 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1919,
at Noon, when the subjoined resolution,
which was passed at the Extraordinary
General Meeting of the Company held on
the 20th day of October, 1919, will be sub-
mitted for confirmation as a Special
Resolution.

That the new Articles already ap-
proved by this Meeting, and for the
purpose of identification subscribed by
the Chairman of the meeting, be and the same
are hereby adopted as the Articles of
the Company to the exclusion of and
in substitution for all the existing
Articles thereof.

Dated this 21st day of October, 1919.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers. [1430]

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME

Flowers beautify and make attractive the

Home as nothing else can do.

FOR SALE

Flower and Vegetable

SEEDS

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 620.

73

AUCTIONS

BY ORDER OF THE OWNERS.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE

VERY VALUABLE BUILDING SITE

Situate at

KOWLOON POINT,

TSIMTSATSUI,

WITH LARGE FRONTAGE ON

KIMBERLEY ROAD,

KOWLOON,

RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOP-

MENT

To be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

THURSDAY,

The 30th day of October, 1919, at 12 o'clock

Noon

by

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,

at his Auction Room in Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:—

All that piece or parcel of ground situate

at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong and

registered in the Land Office as THE

REMAINING PORTION OF KOWLOON

INLAND LOT NO. 1154.

The Property is situate in a very desirable

position ready for immediate building

purposes.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may

be obtained from,

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON

& HARTSON,

1, Des Vaux Road Central,

Hongkong

Or From

Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,

The Auctioneer. [1389]

PUBLIC AUCTION

By Order of the Mortgagees

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received

instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On FRIDAY,

the 31st day October, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the

afternoon at his Sale Room in Duddell

Street, Victoria Hongkong.

The Steamship "ASIA"

1081 tons now lying in Kowloon Bay in the

Harbour of Hongkong together with all the

furniture, Store equipment and appurte-

nances now on board.

IN ONE LOT

This ship is a Chinese ship registered in

Canton and is constructed of steel. She has

the following dimensions namely, Length 392

feet, Breadth 32 feet 6 inches, and Depth 18

feet, 9 inches, and her speed is about 10 knots.

For further particulars and conditions of

Sale and for orders for inspections of the

vessel please apply to—

Messrs. KUNG YUEN,

223, Wing Lok Street,

or

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON

& HARTSON,

1, Des Vaux Road Central,

Vendors' Solicitors

to Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,

The Auctioneer. [1383]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND

GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2937

FAVOURED with instructions from

The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY

(SATURDAY), OCTOBER 25th, 1919,

at 2.30 P.M.

at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central

(Old Post Office Building)

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—

Chamberlain Couch and Arm Chair, Black-

wood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads,

Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs,

Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered

Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair,

Ceiling Fan, Extension Dining Table,

Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobes, Pictures,

Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crochery, Glassware,

Ornaments, Cabinet, Tank Bookcase, Dinner

Wagons, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware,

Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking

Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Set, Electric boards

and a long line of Sundries.

Also

1 Pianos.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, October 19th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND

GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2937.

FAVOURED with instructions from

The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, 1919,

at 2.15 P.M.

at his Sales Room.

A QUANTITY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.

Also

Very good quality Woolen Blue Serge

in good condition, 7 yards or 8 yards, suit

lengths.

20 cases Silk Hand Soap by Peet Bros.

Co., San Francisco.

20 cases Crystal White Soap, Peet Bros.

Co., San Francisco.

10 cases Little Giant Milk.

20 cases B. & K. Best Australian Jam.

40 cases Laundry Soap.

60 Red Blankets.

15 Sea or Motor Car Rugs.

3 cases Sand Cloth.

4 cases Sand Paper.

50 doz. Rose Soap.

10 cases Tucker's Liqueur Whisky.

50 cases "Heart" Brand Salamander

Brandy.

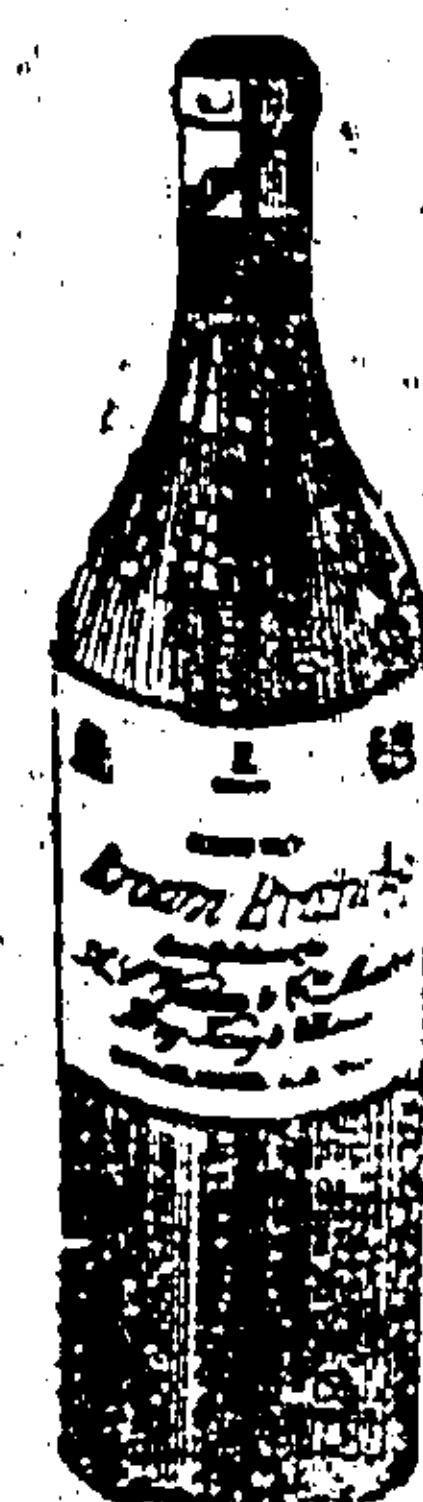
5 cases Schweppes' Cordial Lime Juice.

And a long line of Sundries.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1919.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
FINEST
OLD BROWN
LIQUEUR
BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD

SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 64

MARRIAGES.

BURKE—SMITH.—At St. John's Cathedral,
on October 23rd, the Rev. Copley
Moyle officiating, ELKANOR SMITH, of
New York, to EMIL BURKE, of Hong-
kong. [1427]

MACARTNEY—VAN CORBACH.—At H.B.M.
Consulate, Shanghai, on October 18th,
and afterwards at Holy Trinity
Cathedral by the Rev. C. J. F.
Symons, THOMAS LAMONT, eldest son
of the late Dr. T. L. and Mrs.
Macartney, of Liverpool, to HILDA
MAX, youngest daughter of the late
Mr. H. W. B. and Mrs. Van Corbach
of Shanghai.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. A. M. BAPTISTA desires to thank his
numerous relatives and friends for the
many kind expressions of "sympa-
thizing and floral tributes received
in his recent sad bereavement. [1428]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 25TH, 1919.

IS CIVIL WAR TO BE
RENEWED?

As we pointed out on the anniversary of
the Revolution, which overthrew the
Manchus, established a so-called Republic,
and created conditions which have con-
tributed to unrest and disorder, the past
eight years have been very troubled ones
for China. There have been four revolu-
tions, two attempts to restore the monar-
chy, several fights with Tibetans and
Mongolians, the White Wolfers of brigand-
age, banditti pillaging in the majority
of provinces, floods, droughts, and
plagues, not to speak of the Japanese
capture of Tsingtau and the "Twenty-
One Demands" and all that they in-
volved. Many of the national assets
have been pledged to meet the ever

CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WORLD'S COTTON CONFERENCE.
GAMBLING IN COTTON DEPRECATED.

NEW ORLEANS, October 17th.

The Cotton Conference urged British spinners to send representatives to buy cotton direct from the farmers.

The speakers agreed that no arbitrary price could be fixed for a given period.

Cotton-growers suggested the condemnation of the practice of selling cotton on call and all gambling in cotton and other necessities.

NEW YORK SHIPPING STRIKE.
AN ACUTE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, October 18th.

In spite of the settlement reached, the longshoremen have not returned to work.

The shipping interests have arranged to utilise strike-breakers, protected by military, if the men do not return by October 20th.

The situation is acute. The Labour Secretary to President Wilson has appointed a Conciliation Committee, headed by the Mayor of New York, to endeavour to settle the controversy.

THE SILVER MARKET.
LIKELY INCREASE IN THE SUPPLY.

LONDON, October 17th.

The Times, in a leader, says that it seems reasonable to hope there will shortly be a check on the demand and some increase in the supply of silver.

Mexican production is increasing and is undoubtedly susceptible of great development. Substitutes for silver currency may be adopted much more generally than up to the present.

The silver circulation in Britain is now £50,000,000 as compared with £15,000,000 before the war. This seems unnecessarily large, but there should be an ample margin for letting some go where it is much more urgently wanted.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REPATRIATION OF CHINESE LABOURERS

PARIS, October 18th.

In the Chamber, Mr. Lebrun, Minister for the Liberated Territories, said that the British and French Governments had decided on measures for replacing Chinese labour and repatriating the Chinese at the rate of 15,000 monthly.

AEROPLANE SERVICE IN CHINA.

LONDON, October 18th.

The Times aeronautical correspondent says that the Vickers-Vimy commercial aeroplanes ordered by China are similar to the winner of the Trans-Atlantic flight. Their length is 32 feet, height 15, and span, 67.

The machines will each be fitted with two Rolls-Royce engines, totalling 750 h.p., with a maximum speed of 105 and a cruising speed of 90 miles per hour. They will carry petrol sufficient for a 6-hour flight while extra tanks can be fitted if necessary.

There will be two pilots. The cabin, which will be enclosed, can seat 12 passengers, whose safety and comfort has been studied in every way.

Future travel in China will be the height and speed of luxury. The maximum weight of freight and mail will be 2,000 pounds.

A number of skilled pilots, engineers, and organisers will shortly proceed to China to establish the service.

The result will be an enormous quickening up of communications, and very far-reaching political, economical and commercial effects. Soon China will assume an entirely different aspect as a world factor.

CHINA LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

LONDON, October 17th.

The China loan, mentioned on October 13th, has been largely over-subscribed.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

NEW PROPOSALS STATED BY THE PRIME MINISTER

The following is a summary of the British Government's policy relating to trade, industry, and labour, as set forth by the Prime Minister:

A.—LABOUR.

1.—*Wages and Hours*.—A bill has just been introduced dealing with hours and wages based upon recommendations of the Joint Committee of the National Industrial Conference. The principles of this bill are: (a) The establishment of a national maximum working week of forty-eight hours, except in certain industries with special conditions, such as agriculture, the merchant marine, domestic and outdoor service. (b) The establishment of a living wage throughout industry.

2.—*Conditions of Work, Sharing in Profits, and Unemployment*.—There are three aims which the Government are anxious to see achieved, viz.:

(a) The promotion of a larger degree of co-operation between workers and employers in the determination of working conditions, and in this connection the development of the system of Whitley Committees.

(b) Securing to the workers more generally a financial interest in the success of the industry in which they work.

(c) Adequate provision for and satisfactory arrangements regarding unemployment.

The Government would prefer to deal with the question of unemployment on the basis of agreed recommendations by the Joint Committee of the National Industrial Conference, who have so far failed to agree on any proposals. Failing such agreement, it may become the duty of the Government to put forward proposals in the name of the whole community.

3.—*Housing*.—Three Acts passed by the present Parliament, the Housing Act, the Land Acquisition Act, and the Ministry of Transport Act, will, in combination, provide the means of dealing with the problem of housing along proper lines, by the creation of houses outside congested cities, and the provision of transport facilities to bring the workers to and from their work.

B.—COAL MINES.

4.—*State Purchase of Mineral Rights*.—The Government accept the policy of State purchase of mineral rights in coal, on which the reports of the Coal Commission (second stage) are unanimous. As part of the scheme for the purchase of these rights, a levy will be made upon the compensation to be paid. The proceeds of this levy will form a fund for the amelioration of the social conditions of miners. In the case of Scotland, account will be taken of the fact that a rate levy on receipts of mineral values exists in that country.

5.—*Fund for Amelioration of Social Conditions of Miners*.—The Government have been deeply impressed by the evidence which has been tendered to the Coal Commission with respect to the unsatisfactory social conditions under which, in some parts of the country, miners are compelled to carry on their industry. A reasonable standard of living should be secured to the miners and their families; the deplorable housing conditions now prevailing in some of the coalfields of the country must be remedied without delay; and every effort must be made to improve the comfort and amenities of the industry. Consequently the fund to which allusion has been made will enable these defects to be repaired on a comprehensive plan.

6.—*Co-operation with Labour in Determining Working Conditions*.—In view of the facts that the lives and livelihood of the miners depend on the way in which the mines are worked, means should be devised for securing their co-operation in the shaping of the general conditions of the industry, without interfering with the executive control of individual mines.

7.—*Organisation of the Industry*.—The Government, after careful examination of all the reports of the Coal Commission and the evidence given before it, have come to the conclusion that they would not be justified in undertaking the State purchase and State management of collieries; and apart from any question of the desirability or otherwise of the nationalisation of the coal mines, the financial burden on the country, having regard to other essential obligations of the State, is in itself such as to preclude its adoption. In the national interest, however, the industry will have to be so organised as to reduce to a minimum the expenses of management and working charges. With this end in view, the country will be divided into convenient areas, in each of which an amalgamation of neighbouring mines will be undertaken within a limited period, subject to the condition that the Government have power to veto or modify any scheme of amalgamation which is detrimental to the public interest, as also to protect the general body of consumers from possible exploitation by the coal industry. Any scheme of reorganisation would be defective which failed to furnish coal in such quantities and at such cost as to enable the export trade of the country to be maintained and extended.

8.—*Representation of Labour on the Board*.—The Government propose that all workers in and about the mines should have a direct voice on the board controlling the policy of the area-group of coal mines. Further, the status of each representative of the workers on this board should be in all respects equal to that of the other members.

9.—*Exploitation of Opportunities*.—The industry, both on its industrial and its educational side, should be so organised as to offer a free career to talent and to give to every member concerned in it, in whatever grade of employment, opportunities of improving his abilities and his position.

10.—*Committee on Output*.—In accordance with the unanimous recommendation of the Coal Commission, a committee will immediately be set up to inquire into the diminution of output in the coal mines.

The Government propose to prepare a scheme on the above lines at once and submit it to Parliament with the least possible delay.

C.—TRADE POLICY.

11.—*Import Restrictions*.—The internal policy of import restrictions established for the purpose of shielding British industries against foreign competition during the transition period, will come definitely to an end on September 1st, existing restrictions being then withdrawn except as indicated below.

12.—*Foreign Exchange*.—Government support of the exchange will be abandoned except in so far as some support may for a time be necessary to prevent complete collapse of any important exchange.

13.—*Dumping of Goods of Foreign Origin*.—Legislation will be introduced for the protection of goods manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland against dumping. Power will be taken to prevent the sale in this country of similar goods beneath their price in the country of origin.

14.—*Power to Check any Excessive Fall of Goods of Foreign Origin*.—The Government will seek emergency powers to enable the Board of Trade to check any flood of imports (for instance, from Germany) that might arise from a collapse of exchange so disproportionate to costs of production in the country of origin as to enable sales to take place in this country at prices altogether below costs of production there.

15.—*Protection of Unstable Key Industries*.—The Government will also seek powers from Parliament to prohibit the import except on licence and on payment of a licence fee of the products of key industries which are in an unstable position in this country. Industries which fulfil the following tests will alone be regarded as "Unstable Key" industries for this purpose:

(a) That the product is essential for war or for the maintenance of the country during war.

(b) That the industry had been so neglected before the war that there was an inadequate supply of the product.

(c) That the industry is one for the fostering and promotion of which the Government found it necessary to take special steps during the war.

(d) That if special Government support were withdrawn, the industry could not maintain itself at the level of production essential to national life.

It is proposed that the fees charged for the issue of licences to import goods produced by such "unstable key" industries will be fixed with regard, in each case, to the difference between the price at which the article can be imported and the price at which similar articles can be sold in the United Kingdom. It may be necessary for some years for the Government to continue to assist these industries. Care will be taken that no undue profits shall be made at the expense of the community. Pending the grant by Parliament of the necessary powers to give full effect to this policy, the Government intend to continue the existing import restrictions which affect industries qualified to be regarded as "unstable key" industries. These will be scheduled, and the schedule published at an early date.

16.—*Technical Instruction and Research*.—Steps will be taken to increase efficiency by encouraging and developing technical education both for managers and workpeople. Further efforts will also be made along the general lines already laid down to promote industrial research and invention.

17.—*Promotion of Increased Output*.—Inquiry and propaganda with this end in view will be undertaken.

18.—*Standardisation*.—There is growing recognition of the importance for the future of British industry of the principle and practice of standardisation, but so far the State has done little. It is proposed to set up at the Board of Trade a Department of Standardisation.

1.—To promote and co-ordinate standardisation generally, and

2.—To establish and administer such testing institutions as may be found necessary, and authorise and assist as far as may be required, supervising the testing work carried out by technical institutions, trade organisations, or private concerns.

19.—*Power Supply*.—The policy of the Government with regard to electric power is embodied in a bill now before Parliament. During the autumn session another bill will be submitted dealing with the control and development of water power.

20.—*Fostering Imperial Trade*.—On a resolution of the Imperial War Conference, an Imperial Investigation Board is being constituted representing the British Empire and the Dominions, together with shipping and commercial representatives, to inquire into and report on all matters connected with ocean freights and facilities and the development and improvement of the sea communications between different parts of the Empire, with special reference to the size and type of ships and the capacities of harbours.

The Government also aims at developing Imperial supplies. Much work in this direction has been commenced during the war.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

KILLING EXPORT TRADE!

[BY C. L. SIDLEY, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE MONTREAL "HERALD."]

Returning to England after an absence extending to pre-war times, I have been struck by what to me is the alarming change which has come over the spirit of the people. England appears to me to be suffering from an artificial prosperity which threatens to undermine her pre-eminence in trade and commerce and jeopardise her whole future.

Money never was so plentiful in this country as now, yet the people at large appear to be absolutely indifferent to the fact that vast sums which are now in circulation in the form of currency notes represent borrowed capital which the nation will have to repay.

SLACKNESS EVERYWHERE.

Slackness and indifference are everywhere apparent. Let me quote a few examples. A friend of mine, from Canada, came here prepared to place orders for thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise for which, prior to the war, England had a practical monopoly. He was met with the statement that they were full up with orders for domestic business, and could not undertake any business for export. Where prices were quoted they were ridiculously high compared with American prices.

In another line of goods a Canadian firm I know has been able to export products to England from a factory started in Canada during the war, and sell them at a good profit at lower prices than the English manufacturers are asking.

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I was in the office of an engineering firm here in England when a Canadian came in to place orders for machinery. He was full of enthusiasm, and said to the head of the firm: "We have too much on hand now."

I went into a tailoring establishment to order a suit of clothes. The tailor said he could not promise delivery for three months.

In one big city I wanted a taxi for a journey of three miles. There were a dozen taxis on the stand, and not one would take me. The excuse was that it was too far. They only wanted short runs.

MANUFACTURERS YEARS BEHIND.

Considerable alarm is being expressed in some papers over the threatened invasion of the English domestic market by American manufacturers. But that invasion is as nothing compared with the invasion by the Americans of what have hitherto been British export markets.

The United States have vast plans for the building up of international trade, and other countries, including the British Dominions, are being forced to go to the United States for merchandise because the British manufacturers are worse than indifferent to export trade. Already Uncle Sam holds the trade of the twenty South American republics—formerly a great field for British enterprise—in the hollow of his hand, and he is reaching out for the trade of every other promising market.

Here, then, is the situation as I see it. The British manufacturers are months, and even years, behind with orders for their own markets in the British Isles, thus inviting competition even at home. At the same time they are indifferent to overseas trade, thus giving their rivals in export business a great advantage.

Unless England wakes up, the inevitable consequence will be first, a fearful depression, and then an enormous emigration of the classes which represent the working power of the nation.

21.—*Export Credits*.—Steps are being taken to establish a system of export credits for the purpose of facilitating a resumption of the export trade to disorganised parts of Eastern Europe, e.g., Serbia, Roumania, Poland, and parts of Austria. In case of loss the drawer of a bill is guaranteed to the extent of four-fifths of the face value of the bill, plus freight plus insurance (including the charge made by the office). Credits will be furnished to the extent of £25,000,000 in the aggregate.

22.—*Promotion of Exports Generally*.—The Government will endeavour, through the Consular and Commercial Attaché Services, to stimulate the export trade in every direction.

23.—*Agriculture*.—A Commission is sitting to examine and report as to the minimum prices to be fixed for the purchase of the crops next year. But as it can hardly report for some weeks, and the farmers are now making their plans for next year's crops, the Government are prepared now to undertake to continue for another year at any rate prices approximately the same as those obtained up to the present.

24.—*Protection against Harmful Combination*.—With a view to protecting the public against any harmful effects of trusts and trade combinations, the Government require powers of inquiry as a preliminary to taking action in time of action should become advisable. Powers have already been obtained under the Profiteering Act for a period of six months, but, as announced in the House of Commons, the Government intend to introduce legislation in the autumn designed to secure powers of a more complete and more adequate nature.

25.—*Statistics and Information*.—The Government intend to collect fuller information about production, trade, prices, costs, and profits than has hitherto been obtained, and to seek any powers that may be requisite.

A RUSSIAN APPEAL TO GREAT BRITAIN.

[BY MRS. KATHERINE BROSKOWSKY.]

[The following article has been contributed by Madame Katherine Brodskovsky, who, under her sobriquet of the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," has made for herself a name famous in the annals of her country. She is probably the oldest Russian revolutionary living, and has shared gratefully for the cause of freedom. She had much to do with the success of the revolution of March 1917, but when the Bolsheviks came into power they threw this aged lady into prison. She was, however, released, even the Bolsheviks recognising that she could hardly be reckoned among the "counter-revolutionaries."]

I appeal to you, my dear good friends, and will speak to you about the sad situation in which Russia finds herself to-day.

I also tell you of her most urgent wants. Russia merits the friendship of Europe and the Entente, as during many centuries she has been the bulwark defending civilisation against the invasion of the Oriental barbarians. She has fought for and preserved the Occident from all dangers, at the price of her blood and her own progress. After Ghengis-Khan she had to meet Napoleon. She has always been a victim.

A century having passed since the Fire of Moscow, and Russia wishing to enter the great family of democratic nations, she began to struggle for light and liberty. But she was surprised by the treacherous war, which lasted five long years, and through which she bore the tyrannic yoke of the Germans allied to the Bolsheviks. Everything was put in movement to destroy her. They tried to poison her materially and morally. But my poor country is not yet dead. Enfeebled, she resists with her last forces. Enlightened Russia will again reconquer liberty and assure the future of the democracy.

If you asked me who induces me to address myself to you, I should answer that my seventy-five years of life among the people of Russia, my fifty years of fight for the liberty, honour, and good of my country, have conferred upon me the right to do so. I am authorised by my anxious desire and fears for her future to see her happy. I want you to know that over there, far away from you, there is suffering, a real and loyal democracy who would follow its work by your side if you would respond to its call.

We have often heard from you words of friendship, and trusting that they are sincere, we appeal to you, who have always held the standard of liberty and democracy high. And myself, the loving nurse of a cherished child, I come to tell you her trials and sorrows. It would be cruel to close your eyes to her wounds and sores. Our soil has been trampled down by the enemy, our towns destroyed, our country devastated, thousands of our best citizens shot, our daughters and sisters violated.

ACTIONS, NOT WORDS.

Yes! I address myself to you English people to ask for your generous aid at this most critical moment in the existence of my country. Of what nature must this aid be? What does Russia require? Help us to realise the conditions indispensable to the convocation of a Constituent Assembly. Russia can only find peace and happiness in the constitution of a democratic State, capable of restoring the laws in conformity with the wishes of the nation. Russia was on the eve of seeing her desires realised when the Bolshevik coup d'état of November, 1917, crushed her hopes. The bayonets of the Sovietists came and dispersed the Constituent Assembly, which had been elected by the entire Russian people according to the electoral laws. In tears and covered with wounds, Russia gives birth her despair to the universe. She still lives, but from each of her pores the blood oozes. How long a time, what efforts will be necessary to give her strength and health? How can we bring back the happy days of the glorious revolution of March 1917, those days which promised peace and an end to the suffering? It was a misfortune that our young and inexperienced people did not immediately find their way, and at present, when will they find it if those they love desert them? It is for you, my friends, to bring them your help and your sympathy in a successful action. This success must show itself in actions, and not only depend upon words, a poor, discredited Russia can only believe in those who give real proofs of their sympathy.

I feel it my duty to tell Great Britain all the horror and tragedy of Russia, and to call upon her generosity to assist her young brothers far away to establish a democratic order, and convocate a Constituent Assembly and create favourable conditions for the development and progress of a peace in the interior. When I speak of the Russian people it is especially the great masses that I have in view—those masses whom I knew, those masses in the midst of which I have lived for half a century of my wandering life, those masses that I love, and whose joys and sorrows I have so often shared.

When I left Russia I told the peasants that I was going to our Allies to tell them about Russia. They cried out: "Yes! Tell them about our misfortunes, and ask them to help us, as we cannot save ourselves." As a matter of fact, Russia cannot save herself, not because she is physically too weak, but on account of her crushed spirit. And that is why she implores the aid of democratic nations.

The Russian people feel that to pay their debts contracted in the hour of need and difficulties is a sacred duty, but they are well aware that their country is great and that the soil is rich. They understand that to exploit its wealth to its real profit, and for the benefit of others it is necessary to have a free and stable government. Assist us to increase our means of communication, and re-establish our industries. Confide your capital for the practical exploitation of all the essential materials which our country contains so abundantly. Come to Russia; you will find a remunerative market for your products. We will sell you our coal, and it will be all profit for both. In industrial Russia, so little advanced, you will find a fertile ground for your enterprises, and

your energies can for a long time to come be usefully employed. Russia, so long exclusively agricultural, began half a century ago to familiarise herself with the methods of the West, and introduced into her country different branches of industry. During the last few years she counted nearly 3,000,000 of factory workers, and the war has almost doubled this number. The Russian army was composed of 12,000,000 soldiers, to which were added 2,000,000 of men trained in the work necessary for the war, and about 3,000,000 men and women worked specially for the needs of the troops. These 25,000,000 soldiers and workers provided for the wants of the army, and these remained, hardly any souls to furnish the necessities of the civil population.

The economical system of the country, which was only in its infancy, became affected during the three years of war. Rails and rolling stock deteriorated. The commandeered factories gradually ceased to furnish merchandise for those left behind and the small reserves became exhausted. Reliable witnesses can relate all the sacrifices made by our poor country for the common defence of civilisation and humanity. Already weakened and impoverished, our country had become the prey of criminal demagogues. All the same, she still keeps her youth and her resources, her coal, her vast forests, her waters, and all her various and abundant metals.

But what is still more important is the help necessary in the domain of general culture. The education of four millions of orphans which the war has left is a terrible problem, not only for Russia, but for the whole civilised world. What are we to do with these children, the future useful citizens of their country, and the defenders of a free and democratic Russia? Not to come to their aid is to condemn a part of them to death, and to form a dangerous element for their own country and for the whole of Europe.

DEFENCE OF THE COMMON CAUSE.

It is not public charity I ask, but brotherly assistance. The millions of our dead fallen for the defence of the common cause, our sacrifices, which have contributed in a certain measure towards the victory, and our misfortunes, dictate to me the duty and give me the right. It is a sacred duty for all the democracies to unite their efforts to save and bring up the Russian orphans.

If the sympathetic words I have received and heard are not vain words, if the civilised people understand the duty to help in the education of the less cultivated nations, if the whole world realises the danger represented by the growing up in ignorance of these children to the pacific development of civilisation—my hopes and those of my fellow-citizens will be quickly realised. They will give us the necessary resources which we now want, and we shall see clever specialists arriving in order to give us lessons in productive work and experienced methods. We on our side shall know how to recognise the good done by a life of labour and study in Russia, is great enough to find all the necessary skills for the erection of houses, with workshops, professional schools, and fields for experiments. The materials for construction are not wanting. That which fails us is the material for schools, workshops, and agricultural establishments. These are not found in Russia; we also require some professors and teachers, as well as the first capital necessary for the salaries of the workpeople.

This urgent charity should be begun as soon as possible, in direct collaboration with the "Zemstvos" and the local co-operatives. We can already proceed in the regions where order has been established, like certain parts of Siberia and Meridional and Septentrional Russia. In rendering service to Russia, we render service to the enlightened and democratic elements, you contribute to the good of humanity; and to a solid foundation for the peace of the world.

I have conceived the idea of founding an all the future colonies for orphans a vast plan, of which I am now ready to give you all the details. Help us to realise our plans.—Daily Telegraph.

"GET AT SOMETHING NEW."

SOLVING THE COAL PROBLEM.

To discover an effective and cheap substitute for coal and thereby to solve the problem of the coal mines is to be the first big task of the modern James Watt, who are to be housed in the James Watt School of Research, the establishment of which is to be part of the Watt Centenary Celebrations at Birmingham on September 16th, 17th, and 18th. The committee of engineers which has undertaken to develop the proposal for the research school has now reached the following preliminary conclusions:

Hitherto research has been frittered away in looking too much into detail, the improvement of something which already exists.

We must get at something new. There is latent power in utility everything. The problem is to convert the power to ordinary commercial needs.

We have to go very much further than Watt, who was eminently successful in converting coal, through steam, into power.

There is a wonderful future before any nation, or man, who can derive a cheap power from some other source than coal or any source of power not yet tapped. This can be only done by setting up a school such as the proposed James Watt School of Research, to support people who have the necessary imagination and who have received the necessary training which enables them to observe very closely all signs and bring them to such a form that they can be grasped by all industry.

All big employers carry big experimental departments. Therefore the James Watt School of Research should be made a communal institution for the investigation of basic principles of prime importance for the benefit of all British industries, and to largely assist in removing the difficulties at present facing British world trade.

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SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 28th Oct. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 28th Oct. Noon.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HONGKONG	"KAIPOH"	On 30th Oct. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIPOH"	On 30th Oct. Noon.

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WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
PRINZESSIN	1st November	3rd Dec.	13th Dec.
KHIVA	1st November	3rd Dec.	13th Dec.
NOVARA	7th Dec.	8th Jan.	17th Jan.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	13th Nov.	29th Nov.
DILWARA	16th Dec.	3rd Jan.

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S. | Leave Hongkong (about) | Due Calcutta about

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
DUNERA	24th Oct. at 10 A.M.	29th Oct. (Shanghai)
NOVARA	7th Nov.	1st Nov.
DILWARA	Dec. 4th	7th Dec. (Shanghai)

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passages, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU (omitting Manila)	Saturday	1st Nov. at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU	Saturday	22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,
Port Said and Marseilles.

KAGA MARU	Sunday	3rd Nov. at Noon.
YOKOHAMA MARU	Friday	14th Nov. at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU	Saturday	25th Oct. at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Wednesday	16th November.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroan,
SAN Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU
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SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU	Sunday	2nd November.
YAMAGATA MARU	...	Beginning of November.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

KANAGAWA MARU	Sunday	2nd Nov.
NAGATO MARU	Wednesday	19th Nov.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU	Saturday	22nd Nov. at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	Saturday	27th Dec. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOSAN MARU	Monday	27th October.
TAMA MARU	Thursday	30th October.
KAWACHI MARU	Friday	31st October.
MISHIMA MARU	Wednesday	5th Nov. at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, L'pool, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, etc.)

DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg)	Monday	27th October
TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Thursday	30th October.
TATSUNO MARU (London, Antwerp & Hamburg)	...	Middle of Nov.
TENSHIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	...	End of Nov.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293
S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
* SHIYO MARU	23,000	Oct. 29th
* PERSIA MARU	9,000	Nov. 14th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 28th (from Kobe)
KORRA MARU	20,000	Dec. 2nd
* NIPPON MARU	11,000	Dec. 6th
TENYO MARU	23,000	Dec. 19th

* omitting Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG (via VALPARAISO) via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
AND TQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 31, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275. T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 29th Oct.
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 20,000	On or about 1st Nov.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, LONDON, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	On or about 2nd Nov.
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SHANGHAI	"SCHARNHORST" ...	On or about 30th Nov.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CELESTES MARU"	Saturday	8th November.
"ALPS MARU"	...	End of November.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU"	Monday	17th November.
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BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU"	Tuesday	4th November.
"SAIGON MARU"	...	Beginning of November.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"SHISEN MARU"	Saturday	1st November.
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SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

"MADRAS MARU"	...	Middle of November.
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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU"	Thursday	13th November.
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JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	Sunday	28th Oct. at 10 A.M.
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For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons, 10,300 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU
"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
Nov. 4th, Nov. 22nd, Dec. 27th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
100 House Street, Tel. 1943
Prince's Building.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
U.S.A., CANADA AND MANILA	Empress of Russia	25th Oct
STRAITS	Dunera	25th Oct
STRAITS	Texas Maru	25th Oct
SHANGHAI	Sinkang	25th Oct
STRAITS	Tama Maru	31st Oct

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand via Thursday Islands	Nikko Maru	Saturday, 25th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
*Japan via Moji	Banri Maru	Saturday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Hinang	Saturday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 25th, 1.30 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yingchow	Saturday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ	City of Florence	Saturday, 25th, Registration 3.15 P.M. Letters 4.00 P.M.
Macao	Chunchoo	Saturday, 25th, 4.30 P.M.
Amoy	Honghua	Saturday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Saigon	Taloutea	Saturday, 25th, 5.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui An	Sunday, 26th, 8.30 A.M.
Hoihow and Bangkok	Kuanyue	Sunday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Dunera	Sunday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Amasuna Maru	Sunday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Taming	Monday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Wongang	Monday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok	Leungchow	Tuesday, 28th, 9.10 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Suiyang	Tuesday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via SUEZ	Peleus	Tuesday, 28th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.3 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 28th, Noon
Dairen	Tungchow	Tuesday, 28th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta	Kumang	Tuesday, 28th, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, O. and S. America, & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Shinyo Maru	Wednesday, 29th, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Hoihow, Peking and Haiphong	Kaifong	Thursday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sinkiang	Friday, 31st, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Kaga Maru	Friday, 31st, Noon
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Monday, 3rd, Registration 12.45 P.M. Letters 1.30 P.M.
Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Port Darwin	St. Albans	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnabag	Tuesday, 4th, 11.00 A.M.

FOR NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL on or about December 1st.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on November 11th, to,

PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

SALES DEPT.—14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,

OFFICE—KING'S BUILDINGS

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

WORKSHOP—138, PRAYA EAST.

General Engineering & Electrical work.

Repair work of any description.

Electro-Plating (Silver and Nickel).

Tinning a specialty.

ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES

AND

FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HONGKONG ADDRESS FOR—

BROSSARD MOPIN & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.—	October 24th
Telegraphic Transfer	4/5 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	4/5 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	4/5 1/2
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/5 1/2
Gold, at 4 months' sight	4/5 1/2
Discountary Bills, at 6 months' sight	4/7
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	—
Credit, at 4 months' sight	831
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	93 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	94 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	22 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	—
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	—
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand—Fusos	184 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	189
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	—
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	—
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	—
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	—
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 4.50 n.
Gold LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$33.00
FINE SILVER, per oz.	61 1/2 d.

SUBSIDIARY COTES.

Hongkong—30 cents piece	Per cent
Hongkong—10	90.00 Discount
Canton—10	0.08
Canton—30	1.75 Premium
Canton—10	0.00

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Bales may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 4 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. N. J. STABE, Chief Manager. Hongkong, November 2nd 1914—10

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN CHIEF).
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1896.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	27,500,000
Reserve Funds	8,530,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Gilan, Kapi, Karemko, Keelung, Pusan, Shinboku, Makung, Taku, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aio.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BRANCH:

CAPITAL AND CURRENCY BANK LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARK'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.
2, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, September 20th, 1914. [12]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital—\$2,000,000.00

Directors: Mr. Pong Wai King, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shon Son, Mr. Kan Ying Fo, Mr. Lee Kow Chun, Mr. Chan Kung Ming, Mr. Mok Ching Keng, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yung Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shet, Mr. Ng Chong Lok.

Chief Manager—Mr. Kan Tso Po.

Asst. Manager—Li Tso Fong.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 2 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per annum.

For 24 months at the rate of 6 per annum.

For 36 months at the rate of 7 per annum.

For 48 months at the rate of 8 per annum.

For 60 months at the rate of 9 per annum.

For 72 months at the rate of 10 per annum.

For 84 months at the rate of 11 per annum.

For 96 months at the rate of 12 per annum.

For 108 months at the rate of 13 per annum.

For 120 months at the rate of 14 per annum.

For 132 months at the rate of 15 per annum.

For 144 months at the rate of 16 per annum.

For 156 months at the rate of 17 per annum.

For 168 months at the rate of 18 per annum.

For 180 months at the rate of 19 per annum.

For 192 months at the rate of 20 per annum.

For 204 months at the rate of 21 per annum.

For 216 months at the rate of 22 per annum.

For 228 months at the rate of 23 per annum.

For 240 months at the rate of 24 per annum.

For 252 months at the rate of 25 per annum.

For 264 months at the rate of 26 per annum.

For 276 months at the rate of 27 per annum.

For 288 months at the rate of 28 per annum.

For 300 months at the rate of 29 per annum.

For 312 months at the rate of 30 per annum.

For 324 months at the rate of 31 per annum.

For 336 months at the rate of 32 per annum.

For 348 months at the rate of 33 per annum.

For 360 months at the rate of 34 per annum.

For 372 months at the rate of 35 per annum.

For 384 months at the rate of 36 per annum.

For 396 months at the rate of 37 per annum.

For 408 months at the rate of 38 per annum.

For 420 months at the rate of 39 per annum.

For 432 months at the rate of 40 per annum.

For 444 months at the rate of 41 per annum.

For 456 months at the rate of 42 per annum.

For 468 months at the rate of 43 per annum.

For 480 months at the rate of 44 per annum.

For 492 months at the rate of 45 per annum.

For 504 months at the rate of 46 per annum.

For 516 months at the rate of 47 per annum.

For 528 months at the rate of 48 per annum.

For 540 months at the rate of 49 per annum.

For 552 months at the rate of 50 per annum.

For 564 months at the rate of 51 per annum.

For 576 months at the rate of 52 per annum.

For 588 months at the rate of 53 per annum.

For 600 months at the rate of 54 per annum.

For 612 months at the rate of 55 per annum.

For 624 months at the rate of 56 per annum.

For 636 months at the rate of 57 per annum.

For 648 months at the rate of 58 per annum.

For 660 months at the rate of 59 per annum.

For 672 months at the rate of 60 per annum.

For 684 months at the rate of 61 per annum.

For 696 months at the rate of 62 per annum.

For 708 months at the rate of 63 per annum.

For 720 months at the rate of 64 per annum.

For 732 months at the rate of 65 per annum.

For 744 months at the rate of 66 per annum.

For 756 months at the rate of 67 per annum.

For 768 months at the rate of 68 per annum.

For 780 months at the rate of 69 per annum.

For 792 months at the rate of 70 per annum.

For 804 months at the rate of 71 per annum.

For 816 months at the rate of 72 per annum.

For 828 months at the rate of 73 per annum.

For 840 months at the rate of 74 per annum.

For 852 months at the rate of 75 per annum.

For 864 months at the rate of 76 per annum.

For 876 months at the rate of 77 per annum.

For 888 months at the rate of 78 per annum.

For 900 months at the rate of 79 per annum.

For 912 months at the rate of 80 per annum.

For 924 months at the rate of 81 per annum.

For 936 months at the rate of 82 per annum.

For 948 months at the rate of 83 per annum.

For 960 months at the rate of 84 per annum.

For 972 months at the rate of 85 per annum.

For 984 months at the rate of 86 per annum.

For 996 months at the rate of 87 per annum.

For 1008 months at the rate of 88 per annum.

For 1020 months at the rate of 89 per annum.

For 1032 months at the rate of 90 per annum.

For 1044 months at the rate of 91 per annum.

For 1056 months at the rate of 92 per annum.

For 1068 months at the rate of 93 per annum.

For 1080 months at the rate of 94 per annum.

For 1092 months at the rate of 95 per annum.

For 1104 months at the rate of 96 per annum.

For 1116 months at the rate of 97 per annum.

For 1128 months at the rate of 98 per annum.

For 1140 months at the rate of 99 per annum.

For 1152 months at the rate of 100 per annum.

For 1164 months at the rate of 101 per annum.

For 1176 months at the rate of 102 per annum.

For 1188 months at the rate of 103 per annum.

For 1200 months at the rate of 104 per annum.

For 1212 months at the rate of 105 per annum.

For 1224 months at the rate of 106 per annum.

For 1236 months at the rate of 107 per annum.

For 1248 months at the rate of 108 per annum.

For 1260 months at the rate of 109 per annum.

For 1272 months at the rate of 110 per annum.

For 1284 months at the rate of 111 per annum.

For 1296 months at the rate of 112 per annum.

For 1308 months at the rate of 113 per annum.

For 1320 months at the rate of 114 per annum.

For 1332 months at the rate of 115 per annum.

For 1344 months at the rate of 116 per annum.

For 1356 months at the rate of 117 per annum.

For 1368 months at the rate of 118 per annum.

For 1380 months at the rate of 119 per annum.

For 1392 months at the rate of 120 per annum.